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NO APPROACH TO FEDERAL COURT!

Let Congress Be Judged By Its Actions

LEADERS' ATTITUDE TO GROUPING CLAUSE

Issue Prejudged, Prejudiced And Vitiated By Br. Govt.

NEW DELHI, December 9. (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee held a ninety-minute session this afternoon in Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's room in the Council Hall. The Committee devoted most of the time to considering details in connection with the formal proceedings of the Constituent Assembly.

Following the Working Committee's meeting in the afternoon at Sardar Patel's residence, a meeting of the Congress Party members in the Constituent Assembly was held in the Committee room, Council Hall. It is understood this meeting, among other things, considered procedural details as also the nomination for the permanent chairmanship of the Constituent Assembly.

THREE POINTS CLEAR

Three points appear to have become clear at the end of a full day of discussion among Congress leaders gathered here for the Constituent Assembly and for the Working Committee.

FIRSLY, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is assured of virtually unanimous acceptance as Permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

Election to this office will probably be the main business before tomorrow's session of the Constituent Assembly, apart from prescribing procedure for the election of the Committee on rules of procedure. As no other name is likely to be suggested, Dr. Rajendra Prasad's election will be uncontested and this part of the proceedings will be speeded up.

The view generally shared by Congress members who met this evening was that Dr. Ranjendra Prasad's duties as chairman would not at present conflict with his charge of the Food portfolio in the Interim Government and he may, therefore, for the present hold both offices simultaneously without risk of insufficient attention to either.

NOT TO GO TO FEDERAL COURT

SECONDLY, any idea of moving the Federal Court on the interpretation of the State Paper is receding into the background. It is felt that thougn the Congress may contend that H.M.G.'s latest statement is not an interpretation but an interpolation, the matter has been so prejudged, prejudiced and vitiated by the authors themselves assuming the role of interpreters of their own words that reference to any judicial Tribunal would be an unprofitable proceeding, even if the reference is entertained.

NO STATEMENT NOW

THIRDLY, it is now as good as certain that the Congress Working Committee will make no statement on H.M.G.'s interpretation. It is pointed out that there is no need for any fresh or formal expression of Congress views.

Congress action should be left to speak for itself. From the fact that the Constituent Assembly is proceeding with its appointed task and from the earlier Congress declarations of acceptance of the State Paper of May 16 in its entirety, the Congress attitude should be self-evident. Questions relating to grouping should be left to be tackled when the Constituent Assembly reaches them in the actual course of its work.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE.

It is gathered that the Congress Working Committee to-day devoted a good part of its session to hearing the views of Assam on the question of grouping. Assam's fierce opposition has already been publicly declared and has been reaffirmed by the Premier Mr. Bardoloi, since his arrival in Delhi. The Committee is believed to have counselled against precipitate or premature action. The main reply to Assam's case is that it is open to that province to refuse to accept any scheme of grouping which did not satisfy it. After all, even under H.M.G.'s latest statement, no constitution is to be forced upon an unwilling part of the country. Assam is, therefore, being advised against inflexible adherence to past decisions and urged to take a realistic view of existing conditions.

The Congress Working Committee will meet again to-morrow evening to continue discussion which, it is pointed out, is bound to be prolonged and somewhat patchy in view of preoccupation with details of the Constituent Assembly procedure.

THAT DAY OF BETRAYAL

"Irish Press" Sees Repetition Of British Trickery In Attlee's Statement

DUBLIN, Dec. 9 (Reuter): "Irish Press", Dublin, regarded as an organ of Prime Minister de Valera's group party under the heading "Escape Clause" contrasts the partition of Ireland with the latest development in India in an editorial today.

Referring to Mr. Attlee's statement on Saturday it says: "It was a statement that sounded ominously to Irish ears. Reading it, years fell away and we were back in the calamitous period from 1924 to 1925—calamitous because it was a period in which the great boundary betrayal was accomplished. According to the statement the British proposals for India are not now to be interpreted in the way the Congress Party understood, but in a quite different way and in a way favourable to the Muslims. We do not propose to argue the point, but recall our own experience which may be of benefit to India."

The paper says that the national territorial unity provisions of the Irish Treaty were given two meanings in the British Government-Irish negotiations, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins (two prominent Irish leaders of that time) being told one thing, whilst later Mr. Lloyd George announced another interpretation of the partition clause and adds the Treaty was used to destroy the unity of Ireland and "the people were left powerless to prevent the most callous betrayal in liberty."

The paper adds: "All who witnessed that piece of trickery will sympathise with Indians who now find at the eleventh hour—and it happens by a strange coincidence on the very date Ireland was betrayed—that what they accepted also had two meanings and that the meaning favouring minority is that which the British Cabinet Ministers now pronounce to be the only valid one.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AT THE INDIA OFFICE IN LONDON.

ATTLEE'S STATEMENT TO COMMONS TO-DAY?

London Awaits Reactions In India: Wavell-Jinnah Programme Uncertain

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Reuter): A British Government statement on India may be made to the House of Commons tomorrow, but whether there will be a debate this week is dubtful.

Asked in the House of Commons today by Mr. Anthony Eden, (Conservative) when a statement would be made, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House, replied "I cannot be quite sure, but I hope a statement will be made tomorrow."

Mr. Reginald Sorensen, (Labour): Does Government contemplate having a debate on the statement at an early date?

Mr. Morrison: I cannot tell. It depends on the nature of the statement. Of course, we are in a period of transition in India towards self-government. I am doubtful about it, very doubtful. It must depend on the nature of the statement which I have not in my possession.

Major Woodrow Wyatt, (Labour). Why not allow Friday to be used for the debate on the statement, because very grave events are taking place in India and there has not been an adequate opportunity for this House to debate India fully for a long time indeed.

Mr. Morrison: We had better wait until the statement is made, but I understand that Major Wyatt is a keen advocate of India taking care of its own affairs. But I do not want to prejudice the issue at all. I have not the statement before me and it would be premature for me to decide even in my own mind whether the debate would be appropriate or not.

Mr. Eden: Will Mr. Morrison bear in mind that we on this side have made no observations about the debate, but I do not think Friday would be regarded by us as suitable.

LONDON UNCERTAIN

Political circles in London are awaiting with some anxiety news from India of Congress and Muslim reaction to the statement issued by the British Government at the conclusion of last week's talks with Indian leaders.

In London, uncertainty is the keynote of the situation. Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee will probably make a statement on the negotiations in the House of Commons tomorrow. It is understood that the statement will be short and will consist largely of the history of the negotiations and a reiteration of the British Government's statement.

It is uncertain whether there will be a debate in the House of Commons this week on India.

NEXT MOVE WITH CONGRESS

The Conservative "shadow Cabinet" is meeting tomorrow. By then, it hopes to have some definite indication of how the British Government's statement has been received in India. Moreover, Conservatives will wish to hear the Prime Minister's statement and consider it before deciding to ask for a debate. In the meantime official Conservative circles refuse to comment. Unofficial Conservative sources are not displeased with the final paragraph of the British Government's statement, which they consider ensures that the British Government refuses to be committed to enforce on the Muslim minority a constitution framed by the Congress. If this view is endorsed by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Winston Churchill in light of reactions from India, Conservatives are not likely to press for a debate.

The Government view is that a statement or a debate at the present moment might lead the speakers on either side to say things which would not help the already strained atmosphere. Broadly speaking, the Government view is that the next move lies with the Congress. Authoritative circles expressed the hope that the Congress in the Constituent Assembly will adopt a moderate and reasonable attitude and give a careful consideration to Muslim claims.

STATEMENT SHOWN TO NEHRU?

It is officially stated that both Pandit Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were aware of the contents of the British Government's statement before it was issued, thus disposing of reports that Pandit Nehru was unaware of the nature of the statement before he left London.

No official meeting has been arranged between representatives of the British Government and Mr. Jinnah and it is not yet known when he and the Viceroy Lord Wavell will be returning to India.

Home Minister Morarji Desai Reviews First Batch of Home Guards

Franco Parade In Spain

MADRID, Dec. 9, (A.P.A.): Generalissimo Franco, climaxing a demonstration described by the controlled press as "a national plebiscite against foreign interference", told crowds massed before the National Palace today that "they will not take away our victory".

He appeared on the Palace balcony before the demonstrators estimated variously to number between 50,000 and 100,000 although some spectators said at least 300,000 persons were in the throng that had appeared in the square.

For three hours the demonstrators marched through the heart of Madrid without incident.

All Foreign Embassies were heavily guarded, with the most elaborate precautions in front of the French Embassy, where additional plain clothes men and mounted police had been added to the guard.

The underground Opposition remained passive in the demonstration.

Franco told the throng that the peaceful spirit of Spain had been "well demonstrated".

Referring to the United Nations, Franco said: "As they Administer their peace, we shall defend our victory".

He ended his speech with the words from the Falange hymn; "Face to the sun, it is beginning to dawn in Spain".

TRIBESMEN RAID TWO VILLAGES

PESHAWAR, Dec. 9, (API): Fourteen persons were killed and several shops and houses set on fire when two villages Oghi and Battal in Hazara district were raided by tribesmen from the adjacent tribal area, according to a report from Hazara today. The damage to property caused by the raiders is estimated at Rs. One Lakh. The Frontier constabulary engaged the raiders killing two and wounding another.

Giving the details of the raid a Press Communique issued by the Director of Information, Frontier Province, states:

"Trans-border tribesmen attacked Battal and Oghi at the foot of the black mountain in Hazara district on December 8.

"At Battal which is 35 miles North of Abbottabad, eleven persons were killed and half the Bazar was burnt including a place of worship.

"The raiders also attacked Oghi, a small township 30 miles North-West of Abbottabad, where a large part of a Bazaar is reported to have been burnt and looted. Here three persons were killed and three badly injured. Forces of the Frontier Constabulary engaged the raiders killing two and wounding another.

"Troops from Abbottabad and reinforcements of the Frontier Constabulary from Peshawar have been despatched to the affected area. Latest reports indicate that the situation is under control".

According to unofficial report, the total loss is estimated to be about Rupees one lakh at Oghi and Rs. 20,000 at Battal. It is reported that Qazi Attaullah Khan, Minister for Revenue, who is on a tour of the Hazara district rushed to the spot of occurrence immediately.

Two Stabbings In City

BOMBAY, Dec. 9: "Two knife-attacks were reported on Monday one from Pydhoni area and the other from Lower Parel" says a communique issued by the Director of Publicity at mid-night.

STABBINGS & FIRING IN CITY

BOMBAY, December 9. (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Bombay has issued the following press note:

One person was wounded in a knife attack in Pydhonie area this morning. Nearly all the workshops, factories and mills are working normally.

Five other stabbings which occurred in Pydhonie and Dongri areas early last night were reported later. Three of the victims died.

Police fired four rounds in a stone-throwing incident in Agripada last night.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

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BUREAU REPORT

The American cotton bureau report—84,82,000 bales.

War Of Words Between Teheran & Tabriz

Azerbaijan Will Resist Teheran Forces: Retort To Premier

TEHERAN, Dec. 9.—(A.P.A.): Iran stood on the verge of civil war today with Premier Ghavam-es-Sultaneh announcing from Teheran that Government troops soon would cross the border into the semi-autonomous province of Azerbaijan and Premier Daval Pishewari in Tabriz calling on Azerbaijani forces to march to Teheran and hoist their flag on the Parliament building.

The country was tense, but thus far the threatened war was mainly a war of words.

Ghavam, in a proclamation broadcast by Radio Teheran, confirmed that Government troops soon would march into Azerbaijan Province which seeks complete autonomy from the Teheran Government. He urged Azerbaijan intellectuals and farmers to assist the Government forces and threatened the rebels with swift punishment.

Ghavam said the casualties suffered recently by Azerbaijan troops were their own fault because they initially attacked Government forces at Ghaflankuh. The premier denounced the Azerbaijan leaders for "subversive radio propaganda" against himself "when I am only working for the betterment of the country as a whole."

Ghavam said he was sending troops into Azerbaijan solely to ensure free elections and said he saw no reason why Azerbaijan should be excluded from such decision by the Government "if this province really belongs to Iran and Central Government soldiers have every right of free movement in their own house."

PISHEWARI'S RETORT

Ghavam's proclamation quickly brought an answering blast from Pishewari over Radio Tabriz. He excoriated Ghavam's tactics in sending a plane on Sunday to drop leaflets in Tabriz.

"We are not sly foxes like Ghavam whose reactionary plans, under the dictates of his foreign masters, aim at destroying us and all our liberties", Pishewari said. "And we consider Ghavam and his base Government butchers who are planning to impose by bayonets their own corrupt Deputies on the country."

"But let him know that our armed peasants will solve the issue to the advantage of the entire nation and establish liberty throughout Iran. Our mission is to secure justice and liberty and we mean action and not words."

Pishewari continued: "Our youth are merely awaiting instructions to march to Teheran and hoist our national flag on the Majlis flag mast and we are assured that all Iran is with us and shares our struggle."

Radio Tabriz followed Pishewari's proclamation by broadcasting messages from officers, youths and students of Azerbaijan to their opposite numbers in the Teheran forces, pleading for support "for the defence and liberty of the entire nation."

SOVIET CHARGE

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (A.P.A.): Mounting apprehension over developments in Persia was manifested in Moscow today as "Pravda" charged the Persian Government with "violating its obligations to settle the Azerbaijan question peacefully and going back on its agreement with representatives of Azerbaijan."

This apprehension was evoked by Premier Qavam-es-Sultaneh's reported decision to send Government troops north into Azerbaijan Province ostensibly to maintain order there in the elections to the Persian Parliament.

The author of the article, S. Vladimirov, alleged that Persian Government troops, supplied with tanks, planes and artillery, began to penetrate Azerbaijan Province on December 4, attacking advance Azerbaijan units.

Dutch Recognise Indonesia

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9, (Reuter): It was reported here today that the Dutch Cabinet has approved the broad lines of the Netherlands-Indonesian draft agreement. The Cabinet decision will be announced in the second Chamber tomorrow.

The agreement was signed on November 15 at Cheribon, Ava. It ended months of fighting and provided for a "United States of Indonesia' under the Dutch Crown.

S. I. RY. BREACHES

MADURA, Dec. 9. (A.P.I.): No trains were run today also on the Madura-Manamadura and Trichy-Dhanushkodi sections of the South Indian Railway as the breaches caused by the recent heavy rains have not been closed yet. For the second day today Dhanushkodi remained cut off from railway communication. It is expected that normal train service in these sections will be restored tomorrow.

Information received here by the railway authorities says that the breach on the main line of the South Indian Railway between Villupuram and Cuddalore has been repaired.

NEW GOVT. FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, Dec. 9. (Reuter): Nokrashy Pasha has formed a Coalition Cabinet of Saadists and Liberals, which has been approved by King Farouk.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR SUDAN

LONDON, Dec. 9. (A.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman reaffirmed to-day Britain's intention to allow the Sudanese people to determine their own political future.

The spokesman, in a firmly worded press conference statement, supported a declaration made on Saturday in Khartoum by the Sudan Governor-General, Sir Hubert Huddleston.

Ismail Sidky Pasha, who resigned on Sunday as Egyptian Prime Minister, charged that Sir Hubert's statement was "one sided" and denied that Egypt had agreed to give Sudan the right of separation.

Explaining why Sir Hubert issued his statement, the Foreign Office spokesman said Britain believed that continued silence by the Sudan Administration "in the face of one-sided interpretations" had aroused the feelings of large sections of the Sudanese people and would have led to serious unrest.

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HOTELS OPENED FOR HARIJANS

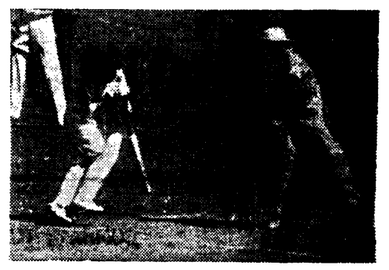
(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU, Dec. 8

Harijans of Dahanu and neighbouring villages, enjoyed a free cup of tea yesterday when the Hotel-Keepers' Association of Dahanu threw all hotels open for Harijans. Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister, in charge of Fisheries, Industries and Backward Classes presided over the function arranged in this behalf.

TAPASE VISITS DAHANU

Mr. Tapase visited Dahanu yesterday to investigate into the grievances of the North Thana Timber Merchants' and Brokers' Association. This body has approached the Government for the continuation of the old Gaj measure, which is replaced by the cubic foot, in accordance with the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act. Mr. Tapase told the merchants that the Government did not want to embarrass the merchants, on the other hand they were anxious to encourage them in their business, but they had to keep before them the picture of the whole province before they decided about anything. Mr. Tapase said that it was the policy of the Government to bring about uniformity in the weights and measures used in the province.



DON BRADMAN IN ACTION: LEFT: HE SWINGS HIS BAT FOR A HIT TO THE BOUNDARY. RIGHT: HE RUNS BACK TO SAVE THE WICKET.

Rest Win Festival Match By Six Wickets

PHADKAR RETURNS BEST BOWLING ANALYSIS

DELHI, December 9. (A.P.A.): The Rest won the Festival Cricket Match by six wickets.

Final scores:—India-in-England XI—177 and 157; The Rest:—207 and 128 for four wickets.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9. (A.P.I.): Within one hour and twenty minutes play to-day, the third and last day of the Festival Cricket Match, the England-in-India XI were all out in their second innings for 157 runs, leaving the Rest to make 128 for a win. Contrary to expectation, Merchant did not bat to-day to the disappointment of a large crowd. The wicket was good and the weather was fine.

Phadkar and Fazal Mahmud were in charge of the attack this morning and without any addition to his score Mankad was bowled in his second over by Fazal Mahmud at 83. Five runs later Phadkar shattered Gul Mohmed's wicket for 15. Sohoni and Bannerjee were together and added 41 runs for the seventh wicket. Sohoni hit a magnificent six off Gaekwad before he was caught by C. K. Nayudu off the same bowler for 20, which included two fours and a six. Bannerjee was run out in attempting an extra run and eight wickets were down for 151. C. S. Nayudu who was the last man in, was bowled by Fazul Mahmud after he had scored four. Merchant did not bat and the India XI's second innings concluded for 157. The innings in all having lasted three hours. Phadkar returned the best analysis with three wickets for 29 runs, while Fazal Mahmud took three wickets for 47 runs.

MERCHANT ABSENT.

Merchant did not come out to field and Mushtaqali led Indian XI. Bannerjee and Hazare opened the attack. The Rest opened their innings through Nazar Mohamed and Ibrahim. After bowling four overs Bannerjee gave way to Mankad and in his second over Nazar Mohamed was smartly stumped by Hindlekar for 12. Adhikari now joined Ibrahim and the pair were together when the teams adjourned for lunch with the Rest total 32 for one wicket.

With 96 runs to win and nine wickets intact, the rest continued their second innings after lunch to the bowling of Hazare and Mankad. Both Ibrahim and Adhikari batted confidently and sent up 50 of the innings after 55 minutes play. At 62 Ibrahim was caught and bowled by C. S. Nayudu for 34. Ibrahim batted for an hour and five minutes for his 34 which included three fours. Eight runs later Adhikari was bowled off his pad by Mankad for 15 Innayatkhan and Rangnekar were now together and the pair registered 100 of the innings after 90 minutes play. At 116 Rangnekar had a life off Mankad but with the very next ball he was out to a catch by Sohoni off the same bowler for 31. Fazal Mahmud and Innayat Khan who now became associated helped their side to score the remaining runs for the victory.

The Rest second innings lasted a little under two hours.

SCORE BOARD

India XI (1st Innings)	177
Rest (1st Innings)	207
INDIA ELEVEN (Second Innings)	
Mushtaq Ali c Adhikari b Phadkar	13
Hindlekar c Irani b Fazal Mahmud	4
Modi c Innayat Khan b Gaekwad	38
Hazare b Phadkar	1
Mankad b Fazal Mahmud	2
Gulmohamed b Phadkar	15
Sohoni c C. K. Nayudu b Gaekwad	20
Bannerjee (run out)	22
Sarwate (not out)	14
C. S. Nayudu b Fazal Mahmud	4
Merchant (did not bat)	
Extras	18
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	18	8	29	3
Fazal Mahmud	22.2	9	47	3
Gaekwad	18	4	59	2
Innayat Khan	2	0	4	0

THE REST (Second Innings).

Nazar Mahmud Stumped Hindlekar b Mankad	12
Ibrahim c and b C. S. Nayudu	34
Adhikari b Mankad	15
Innayat Khan (not out)	28
Rangnekar c Sohoni b Mankad	31
Fazal Mahmud batting	3
Extras	5
Total for four wickets	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Bannerjee	4	0	15	0
Hazare	9	2	26	0
Mankad	18	1	43	3
Nayudu	8	0	27	1
Sarwate	43	0	14	0

M.C.C. DRAWS WITH QUEENSLAND COUNTRY

GYMPIE, (Queensland) Dec. 9 Reuter): The two-day match between the M.C.C. and Queensland Country XI was drawn.

The Queensland Country XI had scored 311 runs for the loss of nine wickets in the second innings at close.

QUEENSLAND (1st Innings)	288
M.C.C. (1st Innings)	
Fishlock, b Johnson	62
Gibb, run out	31
Hardstaff, b Ball	64
Langridge, c Wright, b Cockburn	42
Compton, c Barnes, b Ball	4
Ikin, b Johnson	1
Yardley, c Stibe, b Johnson	33
Smith, b Ball	34
Voce not out	2
Evans, b Ball	1
Pollard, b Ball	1
Extras	17
Total	282

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY XI (2nd Innings)	
Cockburn c Ikin b Langridge	41
Barnes b Pollard	6
Zische c Voce b Smith	31
Allen c Compton b Ikin	40
Atlbe lbw Compton	78
Wright c Compton b Gibb	32
Johnson c Voce b Compton	16
Tallon c and b Compton	10
Gartrell (not out)	32
Sengreen c Pollard b Hardstaff	1
Extras (byes 1 wide 1 from Hardstaff noballs 5—Voce 2 Pollard 3)	7
Total for 9 wickets at close	311

Wages In Coal Mines

Govt. Of India Announce Personnel And Terms Of Inquiry Committee

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9. (A.P.I.): The Government of India who had announced their decision to appoint a Committee to inquire into the wage position in the coal mining industry on October 16, 1946, have now decided to constitute the Committee as under, says a 'communique':

CHAIRMAN:—Rai Bahadur Bhuvaneshwar Prashad Pandey, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bihar.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

REPRESENTING THE PRODUCERS: Mr F. W. Manley, Chief Mining Engineer, McNeil and Company, Calcutta; and

Mr. K. Basu of Messrs. New Standard Coal Company Limited, Calcutta.

REPRESENTING THE LABOUR: Mr. P. C. Bose, M.L.A. (Bihar), P. O. Jhaura, East Indian Railway (Manbhum); and Mr. Atindra Nath Mitra of Indian Federation of Labour, Bengal, Calcutta.

MEMBER—SECRETARY: Khan Bahadur M. Aslam Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Labour Department.

The Committee will be signated "the Coal Mines Wages Inquiry Committee" and will have its headquarters at Dhanbad.

The scope of the Committee's inquiry will be confined to the coalfields situated in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar. The Committee will assemble early in January, 1947 and will submit its report to Government as soon as possible but not later than March 31, 1947.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference of the Committee, as already indicated in the Government of India's announcement on October 16, 1946, are:—

1. To inquire into the basic needs of the coal-mining labour as determined on social considerations, and to make recommendations on what should be considered as the reasonable wages for various categories, and

2. To enquire into the methods of payment of wages and deductions therefrom and to make recommendations for their regulation.

BURNPUR STRIKERS RESUME WORK

ASANSOL, Dec. 9. (A.P.I.): The four-month old strike of the employees of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, The Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Indian Standard Wagon Companies Workers of Burnpur ended today when the strikers, numbering about 16,000 resumed their duties, the dispute having been referred to Mr. Justice Sharpe of the Calcutta High Court for Adjudication.

The strike started on August 13 last. The worker's demands included increase in wages and certain other amenities.

Prof. Abdul Bari, President of the Workers' Union has advised those workers who are out of station to return to Burnpur immediately and re-join work by December 16

Hoarded Wheat Unearthed

ALLAHABAD, Dec 9. (A. P. I.): About 98 maunds of wheat is reported to have been unearthed from Kiaiafakl Mandi. By a party of rationing officers in a raid carried out last even ng.

It is alleged the wheat was illegally hoarded by a dealer holding a ration shop in Mohalla Atarsuiya.

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RACING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

WINTER MEETING (13 DAYS)

1st	DAY	SATURDAY,	14th	December,	1946
2nd	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	18th	December,	1946
3rd	DAY	SATURDAY,	21st	December,	1946
4th	DAY	THURSDAY,	26th	December,	1946
5th	DAY	SATURDAY,	28th	December,	1946
6th	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	1st	January,	1947
7th	DAY	SATURDAY,	4th	January,	1947
8th	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	8th	January,	1947
9th	DAY	SATURDAY,	11th	January,	1947
10th	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	15th	January,	1947
11th	DAY	SATURDAY,	18th	January,	1947
12th	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	22nd	January,	1947
13th	DAY	SATURDAY,	25th	January,	1947

BOMBAY RACES (5 DAYS)

1st	DAY	SATURDAY,	1st	February,	1947
2nd	DAY	TUESDAY,	4th	February,	1947
3rd	DAY	SATURDAY,	8th	February,	1947
4th	DAY	SATURDAY,	15th	February,	1947
5th	DAY	WEDNESDAY,	19th	February,	1947

SPRING MEETING (6 DAYS)

1st	DAY	SATURDAY,	22nd	February,	1947
2nd	DAY	SATURDAY,	1st	March,	1947
3rd	DAY	SATURDAY,	8th	March,	1947
4th	DAY	SATURDAY,	15th	March,	1947
5th	DAY	FRIDAY,	21st	March,	1947
6th	DAY	SATURDAY,	29th	March,	1947

(These dates are subject to alteration)

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Don't dust "Gammexane" on every insect you see—it's not necessary. Simply sprinkle it lightly in the normal haunts of the pests, and once they have come into contact with "Gammexane" they will die, not instantaneously but with deadly sureness.

Of course you will want to know why they should die. Well, the reason has a lot to do with the mode of action of chemotherapeutic agents upon the life processes of the cells inside the insect. This is very involved, so to explain more simply, "Gammexane" acts as a stomach poison, a contact agent and as a fumigant. So an insect really hasn't a chance, has it?

In case you should be worried about the effect of "Gammexane" upon your pets, you may rest assured that it is non-toxic to human beings and domestic animals.

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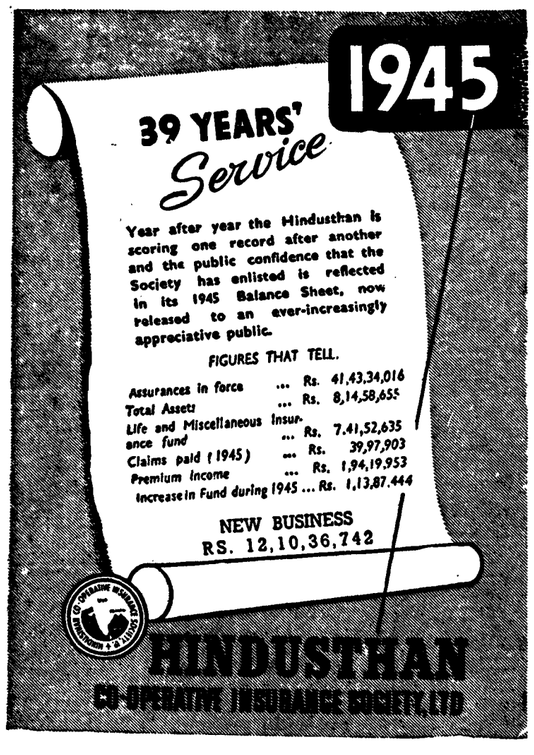
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39 YEARS' Service
Year after year the Hindusthan is scoring one record after another and the public confidence that the Society has enlisted is reflected in its 1945 Balance Sheet, now released to an ever-increasingly appreciative public.
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Assurances in force ... Rs. 41,43,34,016
Total Assets ... Rs. 8,14,58,655
Life and Miscellaneous Insurance fund ... Rs. 7,41,52,635
Claims paid (1945) ... Rs. 39,97,903
Premium Income ... Rs. 1,94,19,953
Increase in Fund during 1945 ... Rs. 1,13,87,444
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RS. 12,10,36,742
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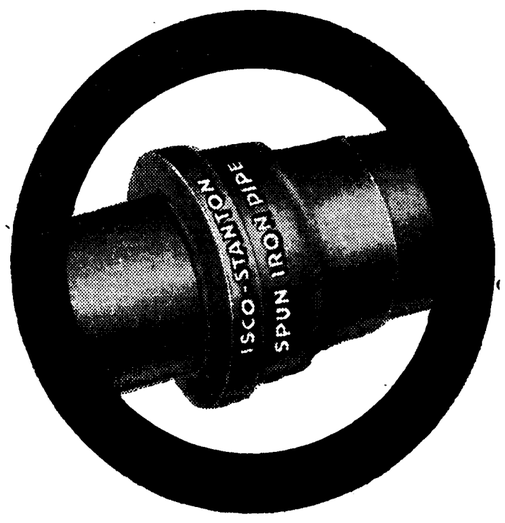
I.I.S.20



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CITY FATHERS ON BEGGAR PROBLEM

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Municipal Corporation discussed today, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker's resolution for ceding the Corporation's grant of 50 per cent of the expenses to be incurred by the Government in carrying out to a successful conclusion the Beggar's Act. Mr. M. I. Rowjee, the Mayor presided.

Moving the resolution Mr. Goregaoker said that the beggar nuisance still continued on a very large scale in the city, although it was nearly six months since the Begger's Act was enforced. It was amply proved that the beggar problem could not be solved in that way. He requested that the Commissioner be asked to inform the Government of the Corporation's decision.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Law Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the resolution said that the beggar problem needed a different treatment. It was not such an easy problem as was imagined. Behind it, were social and economic causes in the country. Unless they were remedied, the beggar problem would not lend itself to any solution.

Mr. K. A. Subramanyam also supported the resolution and contended that until there was a social revolution in the country, the beggar problem could not be tackled. How could it be handled, when most of their countrymen were beggars, he asked?

The Corporation decided to refer the resolution to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 2, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 15, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 8, 1316.

Sunrise: 7-1 a.m. Sunset 6-2 p.m.
Hightide 00-58, 12-41.
Lowtide: 07-06, 18-50.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting, today, at 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Chandrakant Mehta will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Shri K M. Munshi's Social Novels", at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, at 4-30 p.m., today. Prof. Ramnarain Patak to preside.

GATHA SOCIETY: Meeting today, at 6 p.m., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street: Dasturji Bode to expound the philosophy of the Gatha Yasno Ha 30.

BOMBAY METALLURGICAL SOCIETY: Ordinary Meeting, at 5-30 p.m., today, at B. E. S. T. Hall, at Colaba, when Mr. Mitter, Chief Assayer, H. M. Mint, Bombay, will deliver a Lecture.

BLAVATSKY LODGE: Prof. R. S. Bhagwat will give a Lantern Lecture in English, at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m. today.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM: Principal Tej Singh, Khalsa College, Bombay, writes:—"On account of strong differences existing between the management of the College and its students, I have been obliged to ask Mr. P. G. Rao, to shift his classes to some other premises from Jan. 1 and he has agreed".

HOTELS THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 9, (A.P.I.): On the occasion of the visit of Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes and Industries to Dahanu the Hotel Keepers' Association there threw open the hotels and eating houses to Harijans. The Minister congratulated the members of the association for their efforts to remove untouchability.

DANGERS OF VEGETABLE GHEE

The Secretary of the All-India Anti-Vegetable Ghee Committee at Hissar draws the attention of members of Provincial Legislatures and of the press to the need for Government action in restricting the production of vegetable ghee. He points out that vegetable ghee lacks A and D vitamins which are essential for the physical well-being of men and women.

LEGALITY OF STRIKE QUESTIONED

Hundreds of mill employees thronged the corridor of the Industrial Court, when disputes between the management and the employees of the Spring Mills came up for hearing before Justice Sir Hardaynarn Divetia, the President of the Court. In the case before the Court the legality of the strike resorted to by the employees was challenged by the mill authorities.

The award was postponed to a later date.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Ismail (Vichitra Been) 8-45 S. K. Joshi 9-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar.

12-0 p.m Topical entertainment (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mixed Melodies 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-30 School Broadcast 5-0 Mohammad Ismail 5-15 Tarabai Gadagkar 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 'Ek Raat' 6-30 N. Bhattacharya (H. songs) 6-45 S. K. Joshi: (Vocal) 7-0 Amritlal Nawsariwala (Compositions of Umashankar Joshi) 7-15 Mohammad Ismail (Vichitra Been) 7-30 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Dalali" (Play in Gujarati written by B. B. Vyas) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Radio Forum 10-0 Melody Trio with G. Lester 10-30 Interlude 10-35 Urban De Lima 10-45 Esther Trindage.

WHO WANTS MY NOSE?

Can't Smell . . . Can't Taste . . . Can't Enjoy Anything . . . Can't Breathe

ARE you, too, a sufferer from Head Colds and Nasal Catarrh? Do you wake up in the morning with your nose and throat blocked with germ-laden mucus? If so, your Nose needs 'Mentholatum.' This wonderful breathable balm when applied into the nostrils acts instantly. Its antiseptic vapours speedily open up congested breathing passages, soothe away irritation, bringing swift ease and amazing comfort. 'Mentholatum' stays where it is put and its action lasts for hours. It is the quickest-acting remedy ever known for Head Colds, Nasal Catarrh and Coughs. For Chest Colds rub 'Mentholatum' on the Throat, Chest and Back. It draws out the inflammation and makes breathing easier. 'Mentholatum' is sold in jars by all up-to-date dealers.

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2nd ROYAL SIKHS CENTENARY

C.-in-C. To Be Present At Trooping Of Colour In Bombay

To celebrate its Centenary, the 2nd Royal Battalion the Sikh Regiment will Troop the Colour in the presence of H. E. Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, on a parade held at 10-30 hrs. on Saturday, December 14th in the grounds of the Bombay Gymkhana Club.

This Battalion, formerly known as the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, was raised in 1846 by Major P. Gordon at Ludhiana, from which district it still draws its recruits. It served with great distinction in the Mutiny, China Egypt and on the North-West Frontier in the Afghan Wars during the last century.

Moving to France on the outbreak of the First World War, it fought in several actions including Neuve Chapelle, Ypres and Festubert, where it gained its second V. C. In 1915 it was sent to Libya to operate against the Sonussi and later returned to India to take part in the third Afghan War, going overseas again in 1920 to deal with the Iraq Rebellion.

Between the two World Wars it saw considerable service in the North-West Frontier and in Waziristan, where it gained a reputation second to none, being created "Royal" in 1935.

In the Second World War the battalion served with the 10th Indian Division during the period 1941-43 in Iran, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Libya. In 1944 it joined the 4th Indian Division to take part in the Italian Campaign culminating in the breaking of the Gothic Line. Later it moved to Greece where it remained until early this year, when it returned to India. In July, after a short stay in Nowshera N.W.F.P. the Battalion arrived in Santa Cruz.

Four hundred Sikh pensioners will be arriving in Bombay from the Punjab to attend the Centenary. A number of functions have been arranged for these veterans of many wars.

The admission to the Parade will be free of charge. The visitors are requested to be seated by 10 a.m.

Bombay Services Week

The following is the programme for the exhibition and Tattoo. Mark a date now.

ESPLANADE MAIDAN: Dec. 14 10-00 hrs. Trooping of the Colour by 2nd Royal Bn. The Sikh Regiment. Dec. 15, 16-17-19 10-00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs. Exhibition open. Dec. 16, 17-18-19, 17.30 hrs., Tattoo begins.

MARINE DRIVE: Dec. 15, 16-17-18-19., 10-00 hrs., to 18-00 hrs., Exhibition of A. A. Guns, RADAR and amphibious. Dec. 16, 17-18-19 09-00 hrs. R.I.A.F. Bombing, Air-Drill and aerobatics 09.30 hrs. 3.7 A A guns firing. 20-00 hrs. 40 mm guns firing followed by Firework Display.

GATEWAY OF INDIA: Dec. 16, 17-18-19 10.00 hrs. to 18.00. Exhibition of Army speed Craft.

R.I.N. DOCKYARD: Dec. 16, 17-18-19, 14.30 hrs. to 16-30 hrs. Exhibition open to public.

COLABA: Dec. 15, 16-17-18-19, 10.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs., 606 Workshops I.E M.E. open to public.

Box offices open at Whiteaway and Laidlaw and Army and Navy Stores.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Under the baton of a new conductor, the Symphony Orchestra's concert on Monday evening at the C. J. Hall proved very successful. The Symphony Orchestra Society was lucky to secure the services of Maestro Guido Morolli, with his years of experience of conducting the Symphony Orchestra at Rome. The language of music is undoubtedly international, for, without a word of English, he has succeeded in getting the best out of the orchestra by his genial presence. The brass section from the R.I.N. band was a welcome acquisition.

Janina De Witt, in private life Madame Orsini wife of the Italian Consul-General in Bombay, made her debut. Her interpretation of Massenet with his delicate passages, lost some of its effects through the family acoustics of the hall and the orchestra being a little too emphatic at times. Her clear enunciation, brilliant technique and the range of her voice, were at the best in a group of songs in the second half of the programme that gave scope to the excellent dramatic qualities of her operatic voice We can pay her the compliment of asserting her voice as being the best we have heard in Bombay for a long time, and hope to hear her again frequently.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto was rendered excellently by Miss Shanti Seldon with Homi Kanga and Claude Bean.

Maestro Morolli deserves all credit for the brilliant concert, particularly for his capable and competent direction in all the orchestral items, and both Janina de Witt and the Maestro fully deserved the spontaneous applause they were accorded.

Abdur Rehman Anniversary

A meeting of the Abdur Rehman Anniversary Celebration Committee was held on Saturday evening at Prospects Chambers, Phirozshan Mehta Road, Fort, Mr. Adam Adil presided.

The Committee unanimously decided to fix up Sunday, 5th January, 1947, as 'Abdur Rehman Day' to observe the anniversary. An appeal to all the prominent public institutions for active co-operation will be sent by Mr. T. R. Ayyapan and Mr. M. Koya, the Secretaries of the Committee.

The Day will start with flag salutation all over the city. An Abdur Rehman Memorial Library and Free Reading Room will be declared open. Collections will be made to help the nationalist paper 'Al Amin of Kerala, started by late Abdur Rehman Saheb. A public meeting of the citizens will be held on Chowpatty sands in the evening. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr. R. S. Ruikar are expected to preside over and address the meeting respectively.

PATNA, December 8.

The next session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will be held from January 20, 1947.

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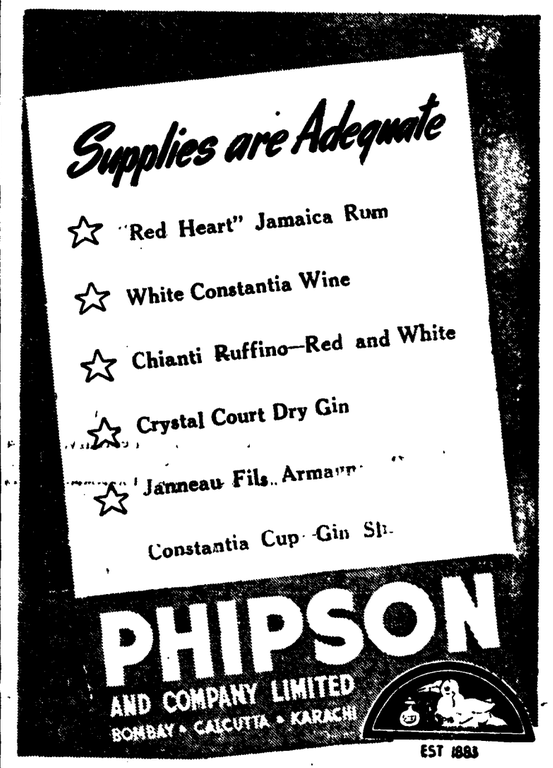
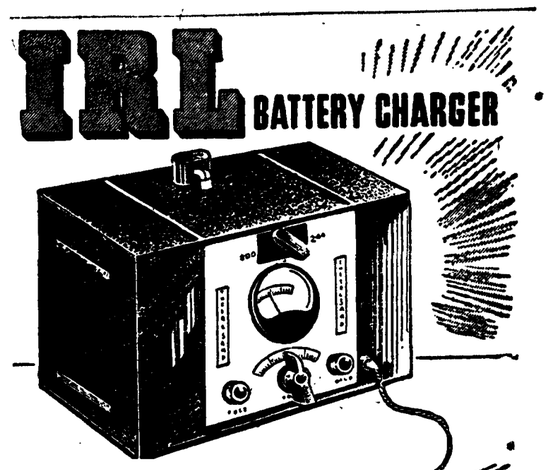


IRL BATTERY CHARGER



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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 9, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st Nov. 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), today:—

Abu 66 52 T 0.9 + 0.6, Ahmedabad 82 69 0.2 1.1 + 0.9, Ahmednagar 85 61 0 9.7 — 8.5, Akola 88 65 0 0.2 + 4.5, Bangalore 80 65 0.1 8.1 + 5.3, Baroda 91 68 0.1 1.1 + 0.3, Belgaum 76 65 0 5.6 + 4.0, Bhopal 83 58 0 3.8 + 2.8, Bhuj 80 54 0 0 — 0.1, BOMBAY 88 73 0.3 6.7 + 6.2, Calcutta 81 63 0 1.7 + 0.8, Calicut 81 72 0.7 14.9 + 9.1, Cherrapunji 65 53 0 0.4 — 2.3, Cochin 79 73 0.4 20.4 + 13.1, Delhi 70 51 0 0 — 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 81 64 0 2.5 + 1.3, Hyderabad (Sd.) 76 51 0 0 — 0.1, Karachi 79 59 0 0 — 0.1, Lahore 72 49 0.4 0.4 + 0.3, Madras 91 78 1.2 44.2 + 28.3, Mangalore 87 74 1.4 6.8 + 3.8, Mysore 75 61 T 10.2 + 7.3, Peshawar 62 37 0 0.3 — 0.1, Poona 89 62 T 5.8 + 4.7, Simla 54 37 0.2 1.5 + 0.8, Srinagar 29 21 0.3 2.7 + 1.9, Surat 91 71 T 7.5 + 7.2.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion?

—Edmund Burke.

The Bombay Chronicle

A PLEA FOR AGREEMENTS

The enthusiasm with which the Constituent Assembly met and began its proceedings as scheduled was naturally subdued at the thought that the Muslim League was not at all represented at the session. But just as the Congress has had to bear the brunt of the nation's struggle for independence it has now to initiate the last phase of that struggle in formulating and enforcing its future constitution. It will not be long before the whole country will be represented at the Assembly but the initial formal work should not be indefinitely delayed. It is not yet clear when the League will join the Assembly. The uncertainty will be briefer if the Congress persuades the Assembly to refer to the Federal Court immediately the interpretation of the clauses about Grouping. The League in its turn will do well not to rely unduly on the British Government's declaration that "should a constitution come to be framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented H. M. Government could not of course contemplate—as the Congress had stated they would not contemplate—forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country". That declaration can cut both ways. If it offers the League a veto on the decisions of the Assembly it can also prevent a whole province being coerced. Such declarations put a premium on 'status quo'. But in the present circumstances long continuance of the present position is an utter impossibility. The country's swift progress towards independence and democracy is inevitable. The League can share it best through negotiations in the Constituent Assembly. Neither India nor Britain can long countenance a "non possumus" attitude on the part of the League.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha's presidential address at the Assembly was eminently suited to the occasion. Referring to the fundamental principles of the American constitution as a good model for India he pertinently quoted an author who says that that constitution is based on "a series of agreements as well as a series of compromises". And he rightly remarked that "reasonable agreements and judicious compromises are nowhere more called for than in framing a constitution for India". Such agreements and compromises demand dispassionate and detailed study of various alternative proposals, a capacity to understand fully the point of view of various parties and a readiness to sacrifice, if need be, personal and party interests for the larger interests of the country as a whole. So long there has been too much indulgence in mechanical reiteration of party slogans and abstract ideals. But we feel confident that the Constituent Assembly will fully realise its tremendous responsibilities, will realise, with Abraham Lincoln, that "the man who will not investigate both sides of a question is dishonest". It should be clear as day light that the Constituent Assembly can make itself a self-directed and self-governing body that it is desired to be only if it proves itself capable of all the reasonable agreements and judicious compromises that the occasion demands

Irrigation Plans

If all the irrigation plans projected by the Government of Bombay fructify within the contemplated period of seven to ten years, an addition of more than a million acres to the agriculturally profitable area of this presidency will be made. The Gangapur dam and the Vir dam form two major projects, work on which is to be undertaken at a cost of four crores and a quarter. The former will have a storage capacity of 5,500 million cubic feet and consume half the estimated expenditure. It will provide water to the growing city of Nasik and thus relieve a want felt for years. Its tail waters will irrigate a considerable portion of Ahmednagar district, increasing the area under irrigation by 32,000 acres. The other major project is the Vir dam, a mile in length with a storage capacity of 9,600 million cubic feet. It will be situated forty miles from Poona, is expected to irrigate 90,000 additional acres in Poona and Sholapur districts and will undoubtedly go a long way, during the process of construction, in removing the acute unemployment prevalent in these parts. When the project is complete, it can be confidently asserted that the land brought into cultivation will provide scope for market gardening and for the growth of perennial crops. In fact the problem of how best to utilise the tail waters of these dams will have to be undertaken by Government within a few years. May we, in this connection, inquire how they propose to utilise the tail waters of the Ulhas river near Khopoli? The matter has been pending for a considerable time.

During his visit to Dharwar at the end of last month, the Bombay Minister for Agriculture and Forests assured the people of Karnatak that they would get their due share in the reconstruction plans. He declared that Government had decided to take up the Daddi and Asoga irrigation projects. This will be a large-scale enterprise costing more than 22 crores. A welcome announcement he made was that in the field of well-irrigation, as regards the Government plan of sinking 50,000 new wells in the province, a subsidy totalling one-third of the entire cost would be given to the smallholders. A point for inquiry, however, is whether Government should not, in specific cases where the holding is ridiculously small, bear the whole cost themselves and recoup themselves afterwards by securing easy annual payments from the man with the uneconomic holding. In the Satara district, portions of which suffer from acute water scarcity which is an obstacle to cultivation, the same arrangement can be made. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister for Reconstruction, announced last week at Satara that the Koyna valley project would be taken up by Government very soon. "Whatever you want to do, take it in hand quickly" was the request made to him. The canalised waters of the Koyna valley, when dammed, will irrigate portions of Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur districts reaching as far as Nipani. The project will produce enough electrical energy to benefit a number of small industries. We may recall an interesting fact. This project was surveyed twenty years ago but has been hanging fire since then. The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on their decision to embark upon it.

There is the financial side to be considered. In a Press Note issued by the Minister for Reconstruction on November 10, it was pointed out that Government would have to impose new taxation to the extent of six crores annually. This will mean a severe handicap to the small consumer and the primary producer on whom new taxes inevitably fall. It can be justified on the ground that the new plans will assure an addition to the acreage under cultivation and will lead to economic betterment. But the Government of Bombay will be well advised to press the Central Government to increase the share of Bombay from the subvention from Central Revenues which is now fixed at seventeen and a half crores for this province. They may secure an increase to the extent of two and a half crores as Bombay's share in the income tax revenue but in view of the possibility of the revenue from Estate Duties, a portion of which has been promised to Bombay by the Central Government, not coming up to expectations, Government will be on the right and prudent path if they urgently press for a larger subvention. Their irrigation enterprise will benefit not only this province but through the creation of additional avenues for the promotion of agriculture and industry, it will help India as a whole. They will be justified in their demand if they ask the centre for more. This is a desirable course because the revenue from the sales tax, with its many exemptions, may not produce the estimated amount.

Frankly Speaking

U.N.O. And S.-W. Africa

South Africa's demand for the incorporation—actually it meant annexation—of South-West Africa has, we are glad to learn, been rejected by the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations. But more gratifying is the fact that, instead of leaving the problem in a state of suspended animation, as the U.S. resolution had sought to do, the Committee has taken a positive decision at the instance of the Indian delegation. It has resolved that "the mandated territory of South-West Africa shall be placed under the International Trusteeship system and the Mandatory Power concerned shall be requested in accordance with article 79 of the Charter to prepare and submit forthwith the trusteeship agreement to the United Nations." This would constitute a considerable safeguard for the future of South-West Africa, if not a positive assurance of freedom within a measurable distance of time. But will the resolution be accepted and acted upon by the Union Government? The question arises in view of a recent statement by Mr. Hofmeyer, the Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, which implied that the Union Government was not bound to recognise the authority of the United Nations Organisation in relation to the Mandated territory. It is up to the UNO to see that its instructions are carried out.

Who Are The Culprits?

The other day, the Ceylonese representative in India, Mr. De Silva, replying to the protest by the Bombay Merchants' Chamber said that the merchants who were involved in the export of jute bags from Ceylon to South Africa were Indians. And we unreservedly condemned such Indians for dishonouring their country and themselves. Mr. M. H. Desai, a former President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Ceylon, has, however, now issued a statement from Colombo suggesting that Mr. De Silva's charges are without any foundation. Mr. Desai, further, specifically states that the shippers concerned are Ceylonese. As the issues involved do not merely relate to the etiquette of commerce but concern vital human principles—India's embargo is a protest against colour discrimination in South Africa—and the honour of both Indians and Ceylonese, it is only fair that the exact truth about the culprits should be found and disclosed. It can be easily done by the Ceylon Government. Meanwhile we reiterate our gratification at the Ceylon Government's admirable and praiseworthy decision to ban the export of gunny bags from Ceylon to South Africa.

Anglo-U.S.-Zionist Plan?

As we said yesterday, a plan for the final betrayal of Arab Palestine has been formulated by Messrs. Truman, Byrnes and Bevin. President Truman is authoritatively stated to have blessed the reconvened London Conference if the agenda is left open "to all suggestions and all interested parties attend," which of course, include President Truman's own pet suggestions that are really the demands of his Zionist friends. The interesting point is the latest report from Washington to the effect that Messrs. Byrnes and Bevin are fairly confident that the World Zionist Conference now meeting in Basle will support "the Jewish partition plan" which has already been endorsed by President Truman. What more proof is needed to be certain that the contemplated plan is anti-Arab and pro-Zionist? Washington apparently fears that the Arabs may not participate in the Conference owing to their recent protest against American interference. But whether they attend or not they cannot accept the monstrous betrayal of Palestine. The danger is that the British, subjected to the double pressure of the U.S. Government and Zionist propaganda and terrorism—and the British have proved themselves quite amenable to such pressure—may try to force this plan on Palestine. The Arab world has got to be ready in order to resist such imposition.

End Of An "Agreement"

Between Mr. C. R. Attlee and General Sir Hubert Huddleston the Governor-General of the Sudan, they have rescued Sidky Pasha from a serious predicament and presented him with a convenient and graceful way out into retirement. They have also thus helped in the removal of internal conflicts in Egypt. The growing unpopularity of Sidky Pasha and his Treaty activities had assumed grave proportions and he was already thinking of resigning on grounds of health. At this stage, there helpfully entered Sir Hubert Huddleston. He had long been working energetically to save the Sudan from Egypt—for Britain. Authorised by Mr. C. R. Attlee, he has officially declared what virtually amounts to a British intention to keep the Sudan detached from Egypt and under British domination with, of course, the usual pledges that may or may not come to fruition during the next half a century or so. Sidky Pasha got his chance. There is point in his argument that General Huddleston being the Governor-General on behalf of Britain and Egypt jointly and the Sudan being a joint concern of both under the condominium, he had no authority to make an important announcement without consulting Egypt. Moreover, the announcement, Sidky Pasha holds, constitutes a repudiation by Britain of the draft agreement between the Egyptian Premier and Mr. Bevin. Thus the agreement lapses. It is a very important development because Sidky Pasha's own denunciation clears the ground for Egypt. With his resignation it is now possible for the country to have a really representative Government, enjoying the confidence of the people and working to carry out the national will as regards the future relations between Britain and Egypt.

STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

Advisory Board Discusses Outlines Of Policy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9, (API): The States Constitutional Advisory Committee at a meeting held today under the chairmanship of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, reviewed the up-to-date constitutional position in the country vis-a-vis the States and discussed the broad outlines of the policy to be followed by the Negotiating Committee set up by the Chamber of Princes.

Among those who attended today's meeting were:

H. H. The Maharaja, Scindia of Gwalior; H. H. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar; H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner; Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (Mysore); Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer (Travancore); Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharier (Udaipur); Sardar H. S. Malik (Patiala); Raja Bahadur Aravamudu Iyengar (Hyderabad); Sir Joseph Bhore (Bhopal); Mr. G. K. Shinde (Gwalior); Sardar K. M. Panikkar (Bikaner); Sardar D. K. Sen; Mr. B. H. Zaidi (Rampur) and Sardar Ranbir Singh (Dholpur).

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, (Reuter): Reports from the coal fields of Pennsylvania shortly after midnight indicated a general back-to-work movement by miners.

Many Unions have voted to start working with daylight shift, while at the stroke of midnight bands of miners started digging three small Ohio pits for the first time for 17 days.

MAHATMA MUM ON LONDON FAILURE

Stream Of Refugees From Bihar Continues: Nizam's Donation For Bengal Relief

SRIRAMPUR, December 7. (A.P.I.): News of the failure of the London talks was quietly received at the Srirampur camp yesterday afternoon.

Gandhiji was apprised of a brief broadcast paragraph giving the news and no indication about Gandhiji's reaction to it was available.

Arabindo Bose, Pandit Dhanraj Sarma of Bihar and others called on Gandhiji the same evening.

ON EFFICACY OF PRAYER

Both Hindus and Muslims attended Mahatma Gandhi's prayer yesterday evening. Gandhiji began his after prayer speech by saying that true prayer never went unanswered. It did not mean that every little thing we asked for from God was readily given to us. It was only when we shed our selfishness with a conscious effort and approached God in true humility that our prayers found response. In the Ashram prayer nothing is asked.

The prayer came truly from the heart. God's grace would surely descend upon them. There was not a blade of grass which moved without His will; not one single true thought which did not leave its mark on character. It was good therefore to develop the daily habit of prayer.

PROTECTION OF WEAK IS POLICE RELIGION

PATNA, Dec. 8 (API): "You have no further religion but that of protecting the weak and the needy "observed Mr. A. F. A. Hamid, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range while addressing a meeting of police officers of all ranks of Bihar Sub-Division held at Bihar Sharif yesterday.

Mr. Hamid added "it is your foremost duty to create a sense of security and restore confidence among the refugees so that they go back to their village homes".

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO POUR IN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9 (API): The Bengal Government have declared Asansol Refugees Reception Camp closed to further arrivals from Bihar, a Bengal Government spokesman stated today. Up to this morning, there were nearly 20,000 Bihar refugees at the Asansol Camp, he said. From tomorrow, a new camp would be opened at Midnapore.

The spokesman added that the influx of refugees from Bihar was still continuing and it was being diverted from Asansol to Bankura and Midnapore districts. Up to last evening, 2,600 refugees had arrived in Bankura.

In Calcutta, the spokesman added, there were 9,000 Bihar refugees. The Government had reports that some 100 refugees were in Dinapur and a slightly smaller number in the Hooghly District.

NIZAM DONATES LAKH FOR BENGAL RELIEF

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9, (A. P. I.): H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor of Bengal a sum of Rs. 100,000 (one lakh) for the relief of persons in this province who have suffered as a result of communal disturbances, says a press note issues by the Government of Bengal.

The press note adds that H. E. is taking immediate steps to ensure that this generous donation is spent to the best possible effect.

FOR DEFENCE OF HINDUS.

MONGHYR, Dec. 9, (A. P. I.): To defend the Hindus involved in criminal and civil cases arising out of the recent disturbances in Monghyr district a legal defence advisory board has been formed under the auspices of the town Hindu Sabha, Monghyr, with Rai Bahadur Aghore Nath Bannerjee, retired District and Sessions Judge as president.

AND FOR MUSLIM RELIEF.

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Dec. 9, (A. P. I.): Mr. Mayaharali Kamil, President of the Ittehad-ul-Mussalmin left for Bihar with a supply of warm clothing and blankets collected from voluntary donations for relief of the sufferers in the Bihar riots.

NO INQUIRY INTO E. BENGAL AND BIHAR INCIDENTS

Law & Order Is Provincial Subject Says Henderson; India's Food Situation Receiving Full Attention

LONDON, Dec. 9. (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons to-day in reply to Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative) that it was the responsibility of a Provincial Government to maintain law and order in India.

Mr. Nicholson had asked when the Commission set up by the Bengal Government in September last to inquire into the August riots in Calcutta was expected to report; whether this Commission or any other had also inquired into the disturbances in Eastern Bengal in October; and whether the Government of Bihar had set up a Commission to inquire into the disturbances of October and November in that Province.

Mr. Henderson replied: "I am informed that the Commission of inquiry into the Calcutta Disturbances is not yet able to forecast when its report will be ready. Its work is proceeding as expeditiously as possible, but there is still a large number of witnesses to be examined. The Commission's terms of reference cover the disturbances in Calcutta between August 16 and 20 only. I am informed that the Government of Bengal do not intend that this or any other Commission should investigate the disturbances in Eastern Bengal. As the House was informed on November 4, however, two senior judicial officers of the Indian Civil Service were deputed by the Governor of Bengal to visit the areas affected and report on what had occurred.

PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"I am informed that the Government of Bihar do not contemplate setting up a Commission of inquiry into the recent disturbances in that province", Mr. Henderson added.

Mr. Nicholson asked: is Mr. Henderson aware that his reply will cause some anxiety in this country because we in this House have the Central Responsibility for Law and Order under the terms of the India Act.

Mr. Henderson: this House of Parliament has conferred the authority for law and order under the 1935 act on the Provincial Government and it is not possible for His Majesty's Government to withdraw the powers that Parliament has conferred upon a Provincial Government.

Mr. Nicholson: there are special responsibilities attached to the Government.

Mr. Henderson: There may be special responsibilities in respect of the situation I described in a former reply where the security of the country is gravely menaced, but overall questions involved under the label of Law and Order, it is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

Mr Nicholson: Does he not consider that the state of Law and Order in these provinces was very gravely affected indeed by the large number of the King Emperor's subjects that were massacred?

Replying to a further question, Mr. Henderson said "I tried to make it clear that it is the responsibility of a Provincial Government to maintain law and order. When conditions arise which infringe upon Law and Order, it is the responsibility of a Provincial Government to order, if they so desire, an investigation into the situation and that is exactly what they have done.

Mr. Nicholson: When the Viceroy and the Governor intervene and British troops are employed—I am not saying that they were employed—but if they are likely to be employed, this House cannot acquit itself of responsibility, but I assure the Under-Secretary that Indians regard this House as having the responsibility.

Mr. Henderson: Troops were asked for under the provision of the Civil Criminal Code which permits Civil Authorities to ask Military Authorities for assistance when the situation permits. It is not a fact that the Viceroy has exercised his Special Responsibility. This has been done in the normal way through the Provincial Government.

FOOD SITUATION

Mr. Nicholson then asked questions about the food situation in India— number of persons rationed for grain and what the rations were.

Mr. Henderson replied: "More than 150,000,000 people in India are now subject to various schemes of cereals rationing. The basis of the cereals ration for adults in India is 12 ounces. There have, however, been cases recently of inability on the part of some Provincial and State Authorities to provide the cereals ration in full.

Mr. Nicholson: "Can you, Under-Secretary assure the House that both the Indian Government and the Government in this country are fully aware not only of the bad situation, but its future menacing nature and that the case of India is not allowed to go by default in International food circles.

Mr. Henderson: "Yes, Sir. If Mr. Nicholson read the statement I made last week, he would see that that assurance was forthcoming.

Mr. Hector Hughes, (Labour) asked how far this rationing went to prevent famine in India.

Mr. Henderson replied that the object of rationing was to avoid famine, but without notice, he could not answer his question.

Forward Trading In Bullion

Main Features Of Revised Contract: Market Reaction

BOMBAY, Dec. 9 (A.P.I.): The Bombay Bullion Exchange today permitted forward trading in silver and gold on the basis of a new contract.

It may be mentioned that forward trading on the exchange had been suspended about three weeks ago following detection of a flaw in the court of law in the prevailing contract. Since then the Bombay Bullion Exchange authorities held a series of discussions with the Government of Bombay for the purpose of securing permission to amend the contract suitably.

The main features of the revised contract are: FIRSTLY, there will be six delivery months in the year, each delivery being of two months' duration;

SECONDLY, not more than two such delivery months will be open for trading at a time;

THIRDLY, the seller shall have to give delivery and the buyer shall have to take delivery of bullion on the maturity of the contract. In the event of the failure of the seller to give delivery or of the buyer to take delivery, the parties to the transaction will have unrestricted right of selling or buying on account of the defaulting parties.

Opinion in bullion circles is that while the bi-monthly delivery period and permission to trade in two deliveries at a time provide the necessary safeguard to the sellers, the exercise of emergency powers of the exchange has been hedged in so many restrictions that for practical purposes it will be difficult to exercise them. It is stated that on the whole the new contract is definitely an improvement over the previous one and should inspire confidence in trading circles. The revised contract should also assist distribution of bullion in an orderly and economic manner.

Trading in silver in the forward contract, January 7, commenced today at Rs. 128 and advanced to Rs. 129/4. The price then reacted to Rs. 127/8 and closed at Rs. 128/5. It is reported that about 2,000 bars have changed hands.

No trading in forward gold was reported.

"ROYAL ROMANCE" OF THE YEAR

LONDON, Dec. 9 (APA): A new deluge of publicity for Prince Philip of Greece to-day whetted the British people's expectations that the handsome, 25-year old Court favourite would soon become engaged to Britain's Princess Elizabeth in the "royal romance" of the year.

A blessing on the reported engagement came from an unexpected source—Left Wing Labour M.P., Tom Driberg, reportedly no admirer of the Greek Royal family—who described the Prince as "intelligent and broad-minded, fair and good-looking." "It seems fair to interpret his request for British citizenship as a desire to be disentangled from Greek politics permanently," Driberg wrote in his Reynolds news column.

Prince Philip, sixth in line for the Greek throne, will forfeit his right to succeed his second cousin, George II of the Hellenes, by becoming a British subject.

All the newspaper writers stressed that Prince Philip, who served in the Royal Navy during the war, has spent most of his life in England, has English blood—he is Princess Elizabeth's third cousin—and is a frequent week-end guest at Balmoral or other royal residences.

NEHRU GREETS U.N.O. DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Organisation:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I send you and the Members of our Delegation warm congratulations on your success in the General Assembly on the passage of the resolution on Indians in South Africa.

"By passing this resolution the General Assembly has not only vindicated India's honour but has shown itself as a Guardian of Human Rights. This is full of hope for the future of the United Nations Organisation and for civilisation.

"We would like you to convey to the representatives of all nations who voted for us our sense of deep appreciation and gratitude and our hope that we shall all co-operate together in the great issues that confront the world, with a view to furthering the cause of Peace, Freedom and Civilised Progress everywhere.

"To you, personally, we offer our greetings and our warm appreciation of your brilliant leadership. It is fitting that a daughter of India should have represented so ably the New India which is taking shape. Your success is a happy augury for the Constituent Assembly begin its session today."

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"If non-Europeans are allowed to share planes they would want to ride with Europeans in other kinds of transports—perhaps even use European swimming pools".

—A speaker at a meeting of the Transvaal Municipal Association.

* * *

Our Delhi correspondent reports that Congress reactions to the Cabinet Mission's Supplementary Statement of Friday are not favourable and are not likely to be known till the Muslim League's decision is announced.

This is unfair, we mean the reported likelihood of postponing the Congress decision.

* * *

U. Tin Tut, Burma's Finance Minister, says: During the whole of our term of office in the Executive Council the Governor has shown every desire to entrust full responsibility to us and to assume the role of a constitutional ruler."

A gentle but urgent hint from Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Lord Wavell to Sir Hubert Rance is obviously indicated so that Sir Hubert shouldn't keep out of touch with changing policies to the embarrassment of his neighbour in New Delhi and bosses in Whitehall.

* * *

Addressing the UNO Assembly session on India's case, Mrs. Pandit emphasised the point that General Smuts himself was the reputed author of the Preamble to the UNO charter, which South Africa had been flagrantly violating.

General Smuts can now offer a decisive defence.

Adapting a valuable precedent just laid down by His Majesty's Government he can assert that he has throughout maintained the view that he meant something different by his Preamble than what is attributed to it.

* * *

Supporting South Africa's demand for reference to the International Court as against India's advocacy of the Franco-Mexican resolution. Britain's Sir Hartley Shawcross told the UNO Assembly that the grave issue raised by the dispute should be treated "coldly and dispassionately".

And, in fact, cynically.

* * *

The U. N. Trusteeship Committee has passed the Indian resolution on South-West Africa by 17 votes to 15 with four abstentions.

Who are the eminent 15 and the modest four?

* * *

Apropos of some misunderstandings that might have arisen out of his resignation, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy has caused it to be known that the relations between the Travancore State, the Political Department and himself have been very intimate and friendly and continue to be so.

Sure sure. We never doubted it.

* * *

Explaining his resignation, himself, Sir "C. P." declares: "I have freed myself from the position of Diwan, in order to be able to express my views on political and constitutional questions which I have been expounding for some years."

Even more trouble for paper shortage-suffering newspapers and their much harassed staffs.

By the way, he has already begun.

CONVERT JEWISH NATIONAL HOME INTO A STATE

Weizmann Stresses Britain's Duty At World Zionist Congress

BASLE, Dec. 9 (Reuter): The plea that if Britain gave up the Mandate for Palestine, she should before retiring, convert the Jewish National Home into a State was made by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Congress here this afternoon.

Other points made by the Zionist President were that the Zionists reject the Herbert Morrison plan of Federal autonomy and seek development of Palestine resources by Jewish State authority; that the establishment of a Jewish State offered Arabs inducements of which many of their most thoughtful representatives were aware; that the White Paper had contributed to the Jewish disaster in Europe and was responsible for the present troubled situation in Palestine; and that the Jewish people sought to restore their connection with Britain.

He also roundly condemned political violence in Palestine by irresponsible groups, "who arrogate to themselves the right to involve the Jewish people in responsibility for their undisciplined acts and are gambling with Jewish future.

Dr. Weizmann began by painting a sombre picture of the Jewish tragedy in Europe and said that the ancient Jewish communities in Eastern Europe with their unbroken tradition of learning from which the Jewish intellect derived great strength were now destroyed.

He recalled that 10 years ago he had warned the Commission of Inquiry on Palestine that "the Jewish misery affects the fate of six million people" and added "they are exasperated; they are in despair".

After saying that the 1939 White Paper "contributed not a little to our disaster in Europe and is directly responsible for the present troubled situation in Palestine", Dr. Weizmann discussed Jewish achievements in agricultural settlement, industrial expansion and scientific enterprise in Palestine.

The Zionist leader went on to trace the history of Jewish-Arab relationship since the end of the first world war. He recalled that the late King Feisal of Iraq, his British adviser, Mr. Mark Sykes, and Colonel T. E. Lawrence had "understood that enlightened self-interest would enable the Arab peoples to derive much benefit from the exertions and example of the developing Jewish Society".

They wished to bring Jewish effort into harmony with the wider interests of the Middle East, Dr. Weizmann asserted, but to do this they had to have the same respect of their national rights as was accorded to others.

Speaking of recent events in Palestine, Dr. Weizmann outlined the causes which had led to despair among the young Jewish generation. He said that, nevertheless, assassination, kidnapping and murder of innocent men were alien to the spirit of the Zionist movement.

The later part of Dr. Weizmann's address was devoted to an elucidation of the Jewish claim for a State in Palestine. The Jews wanted free scope in which to develop their national culture, political institutions, concepts of economic organisations and their efforts in the field of social experiment, he declared. They could not contemplate a solution falling short of those standards.

In the concluding part of his speech, he said: "I do not under-estimate the difficulties of Great Britain, but if the Mandatory Power feels unable to fulfil the main condition of its trust, its only alternative is to devise a new settlement in which the purposes of the mandate are substantially fulfilled.

"It is morally bound to leave Palestine in a State of finality by drawing up proposals for sound constitutional development. A sound constitutional structure can only be one which recognises the existence of the Jewish nation side by side with Arab nations.

He declared: "The Jewish community in Palestine will never surrender its national attributes and its attachment to national tradition in order to merge them into the attributes and traditions of another people. If Great Britain is unable to follow the path of the Mandate, she should, I submit, before retiring vest the National Home with the full authority and status of a Jewish State".

AMERICAN MODEL PRESCRIBED FOR INDIA

Sinha Looks At History Of Constitutions

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY NOT A BRITISH CONCEPT

Build Immortal Structure Of Adamantine Strength

"I PARTICULARLY ASK OF YOU FOR A BROAD AND CATHOLIC VISION" FOR "WHERE THERE IS NO VISION, THE PEOPLE PERISH", declared Mr. Sachidananda Sinha in his address as first president to members of the Constituent Assembly which opened its sessions in New Delhi on Monday.

"Let us not forget", he said "to justify the pride of the great Indian poet, Iqbal, and his faith in the immortality of the destiny of our great, historic and ancient country..." My prayer is that the constitution that you are going to plan may be reared for "immortality", if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title, and it may be a structure of "adamantine strength" which will outlast and overcome destructive forces."

Mr. Sinha reviewed the history of constitution-making in the world and said that the concept of a Constituent Assembly was not a British one. He discusses the methods pursued and systems evolved by the different countries, but sees in the American pattern, if "skilfully adapted to our requirements, a satisfactory solution for a constitution for an Independent India, which may satisfy the reasonable expectations and legitimate aspirations of almost all the leading political parties in the country."

TEXT OF ADDRESS

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, President, then delivered the following inaugural address:

Hon'ble Members of the First Indian Constituent Assembly,

I am deeply beholden to you for your having agreed to accept me as the first President of your Constituent Assembly, which will enable me to assist you in transacting the preliminary business of the Assembly—such as the election of a permanent President, and thereafter the framing of the rules of business, the appointment of various Committees, and settling the question of giving publicity to, or keeping confidential, your proceedings—which will ultimately lead you to crown your labours by formulating a suitable and stable constitution for an Independent India. In expressing my sense of appreciation of your great kindness, I cannot conceal from myself that I feel—comparing small things with great—that I am, on the present occasion—in the position in which Lord Palmerston found himself when Queen Victoria offered him the highest Order of Chivalry, namely the Knighthood of the Garter. In accepting the Queen's offer, Lord Palmerston wrote to a friend as follows:—"I have gratefully accepted Her Majesty's gracious offer as, thank God, there is no question of any damned merit about the honour conferred on me". I say I find myself more or less in the same position, for you have agreed to accept me as your President on the sole ground that I am in age, the seniormost member of this Assembly. Whatever the ground, however, on which you have chosen to have me as your first President, I am nonetheless profoundly grateful to you. I have had, in my fairly long life, several honours conferred on me in recognition of my services as a humble worker in public interest, but I assure you that I regard your mark of favour as a signal honour, which I shall cherish throughout the rest of my life.

THE SWISS MODEL

On this historic and memorable occasion, you will not grudge, I am sure, if I venture to address to you some observations on certain aspects of what is called a Constituent Assembly. This political method of devising a constitution for a country has not been known to our fellow-subjects in Britain, for the simple reason, that under the British Constitution, there is no such thing as a constituent law, it being a cherished privilege of the British Parliament, as the sole sovereign authority, to make and unmake all laws, including the constitutional law of the country. As such, we have to look to countries other than Britain to be able to form a correct estimate of the position of a Constituent Assembly. In Europe, the oldest Republic, that of Switzerland, has not had a Constituent Law, in the ordinary sense of that term, for it came into existence, on a much smaller scale than it now exists, due to historic causes and accidents, several centuries back. Nevertheless, the present constitutional system of Switzerland has several notable and instructive features, which have strongly been recommended by qualified authorities to Indian constitution-makers, and I have no doubt that this great Assembly will study carefully the Swiss constitution, and try to utilize it to the best advantage in the interest of preparing a suitable constitution for a free India.

The only other State in Europe, to the constitution of which we could turn with some advantage, is that of France, the first Constituent Assembly of which (called "The French National Assembly") was convoked in 1789, after the French Revolution had succeeded in over-throwing the French monarchy. But the French Republican system of Government had been changed since then, from time to time and is even now, more or less, in the melting pot. Though, therefore, you may not be able to derive as much advantage from a study of the French system of constituent law as that of the Swiss, that is no reason why you should not seek to derive what advantage you can in the preparation of the task before you, by a study of it.

As a matter of fact, the French constitution-makers, who met in 1789 at the first Constituent Assembly of their country, were themselves largely influenced by the work done but a couple of years earlier, in 1787, by the historic constitutional convention held at Philadelphia by the American constitution-makers, for their country. Having thrown off their allegiance to the British King in Parliament, they met and drew up what had been regarded, and justly so, as the soundest, and most practical and workable republican constitution in existence. It is this great constitution, which had been naturally taken as the model for all subsequent constitutions not only of France, but also of the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth, like Canada, Australia, and South Africa; and I have no doubt that you will also, in the nature of things, pay in the course of your work, greater attention to the provisions of the American Constitution than to those of any other.

QUEBEC CONVENTION

I have referred above to the self-governing constitutions of the great Dominions of the British Commonwealth being based on, to a large extent, if not actually derived from, the American constitutional system. The first to benefit by the American system was Canada, the historic convention of which country, for drawing up a self-governing constitution, met in 1864 at Quebec. This convention drew up the Canadian constitution, which was subsequently embodied in what is still on the Statute Book as the British North American Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1867. You may be interested to hear that the Quebec convention consisted of only 33 delegates from all the provinces of Canada, and that convention of 33 representatives issued as many as 74 resolutions, which were afterwards duly incorporated in toto in the British North American Act, under the provisions of which the first self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Canada, came into existence, in 1867. The British Parliament accepted the Canadian convention's scheme in its entirety, except for making only one drafting amendment. I hope and pray that your labours may be crowned with a similar success

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

The American constitutional system was more or less adopted in the schemes prepared for framing the constitutions of Australia and South Africa, which shows that the results achieved by the American convention, held at Philadelphia in 1787, had been accepted by the world as a model for framing independent federal constitutions for various countries. It is for these reasons that I have felt justified in inviting your attention to the American system of constituent and constitutional law as one which should be carefully studied by you—not necessarily for wholesale adoption but for the judicious adaptation of its provisions to the necessities and requirements of your own country, with such modifications as may be necessary or essential owing to the peculiar conditions of our social economic and political life. I have done so as according to Munro—a standard authority on the subject—the American constitution is based on "a series of agreements as well as a series of compromises". I may venture to add, as a result of my long experience of public life for now nearly half a century, that reasonable agreements and judicious compromises are no where more called for than in framing a constitution for a country like India.

In commending to you for your careful consideration and acceptance with reasonable agreements and judicious compromises, the fundamental principles of the American system, I cannot do better than quote the striking observations on the subject of the greatest British authority, namely Viscount Bryce, who in his monumental work, called the "American Commonwealth", writes as follows: "Its central, or national Government is not a mere league, for it does not wholly depend on the component communities which we call the States. It is itself a Commonwealth, as well as a union of Commonwealths, because it claims directly the obedience of every citizen, and acts immediately upon him through its courts and executive officers. Still less are the minor communities, the States, mere sub-divisions of the Union, mere creatures of the National Government, like the countries of England or the departments of France. They have over their citizens an authority which is their own, and not delegated by the Central Government."

It may possibly be that in some such scheme, skilfully adapted to our own requirements, a satisfactory solution may be found for a constitution for an Independent India, which may satisfy the reasonable expectations and legitimate aspirations of almost all the leading political parties in the country. Having quoted the greatest British authority on the great, inherent, merits of the American Constitution, you will, I hope, bear with me a fairly long quotation from the greatest American jurist, Story. In concluding his celebrated book called "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" he made certain striking and inspiring observations which I present to you as worthy of your attention:—

"Let the American youth never forget, that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils, and sufferings, and blood of their ancestors; and capable, if wisely improved, and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion, and independence. The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its foundations are solid; its compartments are beautiful, as well as useful; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order; and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly, or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers, THE PEOPLE. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit and intelligence of the citizens. They fall, when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded, because they flatter the people, in order to betray them."

To quote yet one more leading authority on the almost ideal Constitution of America James Beck (at one time Solicitor-General of the United States) says in his highly instructive book called "The Constitution of the United States—Yesterday, Today—and Tomorrow."

"Constitutions, as governmental panaceas, have come and gone; but it can be said of the American Constitution, paraphrasing the noble tribute of Dr. Johnsen to the immortal fame of Shakespeare, that the stream of time which has washed away the dissoluble fabric of many other paper constitutions has left almost untouched its adamantine strength. Excepting the first ten amendments, which were virtually a part of the original charter, only nine others have been adopted in more than one hundred and thirty years. What other form of Government has better stood the test of time?"

My prayer is that the Constitution that you are going to plan may similarly be reared for 'immortality', if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title, and it may be a structure of 'adamantine strength', which will outlast and overcome all destructive forces.

THE IDEA IN INDIA

Having invited your attention to some aspects of the question of constitution-making in Europe and America, I may now profitably turn to some aspects of the question in our own country. The first definite reference to a Constituent Assembly (though not under that particular name) I have found in a statement of Mahatma Gandhi, made so far back as 1922. He said "Swaraj will not be a free gift of the British Parliament. It will be a declaration of India's full self-expression, expressed through an Act of Parliament. But it will be merely a courteous ratification of the declared wish of the people of India. The ratification will be a treaty to which Britain will be a party. The British Parliament, when the settlement comes, will ratify the wishes of the people of India as expressed through the freely chosen representatives." The demand made by Mahatma Gandhi for a Constituent Assembly, composed of the "freely chosen representatives" of the people of India, was affirmed, from time to time, by various public bodies and political leaders, but it was not till May, 1934, that the Swaraj party, which was then formed at Ranchi, formulated a scheme in which the following resolution was included: "This Conference claims for India the right of self-determination, and the only method of applying that principle is to convene a Constituent Assembly, representative of all sections of the Indian people, to frame an acceptable constitution." The policy embodied in this resolution was approved by the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Patna a few days later, in May, 1934; and it was thus that the scheme of a Constituent Assembly for framing the Indian Constitution was officially adopted by the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS DECLARATION

The above resolution was confirmed at the session of the Congress held at Faizpur in December, 1936. The confirming resolution declared that "the Congress stands for a genuine democratic State in India where political power has been transferred to the people as a whole, and the Government is under their effective control. Such a State can only come into existence through a Constituent Assembly having the power to determine finally the constitution of the country." In November, 1939, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution which declared that "recognition of India's independence and the right of her people to frame their constitution through a Constituent Assembly is essential." I may add that in the resolutions from which I have quoted above (those adopted at the Congress Working Committee of November, 1939, and at the Faizpur session of the Congress of 1936) it was declared that the Constituent Assembly should be elected on the basis of adult suffrage. Since the Congress gave a lead on the subject in 1934, the idea of a Constituent Assembly had come to prevail largely as an article of faith in almost all the politically-minded circles in the country.

LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE

But until the adoption of the resolution on Pakistan, in March 1940, by the Muslim League, that political organization had not favoured the idea of a Constituent Assembly as a proper and suitable method for framing a constitution. After the adoption of that resolution, however, the attitude of the Muslim League seems to have undergone a change in favour of the idea of Constituent Assembly—one for the areas claimed by the League for a separate Muslim State, and the other for the rest of India. Thus it may be stated that the idea of a Constituent Assembly, as the only direct means for the framing of a constitution in this country, came to be entertained and accepted by the two major political parties in 1940, with this difference that while the Congress desired one Constituent Assembly for India, as a whole, the Muslim League wanted two Constituent Assemblies, in accordance with its demand for two separate States in the country. Any way, whether one or two, the idea of a Constituent Assembly being the proper method for the framing of a constitution had clearly dawned by that time on public consciousness in the country, and it was with reference to that great mental upheaval that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that "it means a nation on the move, fashioning for itself a new Government of its own making through their elected representatives."

SAPRU SCHEME

It remains to add that the conception of a Constituent Assembly as the most appropriate method for framing the constitution of India had also found favour with the members of the Sapru Committee in the report of which, issued last year (1945), is formulated a definite scheme for the composition of a Constituent Assembly. We are meeting, however, in this Assembly, under the scheme propounded by the British Cabinet Mission, which, though differing from the suggestions made on the subject by the Congress, the League, and other political organizations, had devised a scheme which though by all had been accepted by many political parties, and also by large sections of the politically-minded classes not belonging to any political party, as one well worth giving a trial, with a view to end the political deadlock, which had obtained for now many years past, and frustrated our aims and aspirations. I have no desire to go further into the merits of the British Cabinet Mission's scheme as that might lead me to trespass on controversial ground, which I have no desire to traverse on the present occasion. I am aware that some parts of the scheme, propounded by the British Cabinet Mission, have been the subject of acute controversies between some of the political parties amongst us, and I do not want, therefore, to rush in where even political angels might well fear to tread.

INDIA'S DESTINY

Hon'ble Members, I fear I have trespassed long on your patience, and should now bring my remarks to a close. My only justification for having detained you so long is the uniqueness of this great and memorable occasion in the history of India, the enthusiasm with which this Constituent Assembly had been welcomed by large sections of our politically-minded classes, the keen interest which matters relating to it had evoked amongst various communities, and the prospect which it holds out for the final settlement of the problem of all problems, and the issue of all issues, the political independence of India, and her economic freedom.

AND REALISE IQBAL'S DREAM

I wish your labours success, and invoke Divine blessings that your proceedings may be marked not only by good sense, public spirit, and genuine patriotism, but also by wisdom, toleration, justice, and fairness to all; and above all with a vision which may restore India to her pristine glory and give her a place of honour and equality among the great nations of the world. Let us not forget to justify the pride of the great Indian poet, Iqbal, and his faith in the immortality of the destiny of our great, historic, and ancient country, which he summed up in these two beautiful lines:

"Yunano Misrao Roma sab mit gaye jahan se,
Baqi abhi talak hai nam wo nishan hamara."

It means: "Greece, Egypt and Rome have all disappeared from the surface of the Earth; but the name and fame of our country has survived the ravages of Time and the cataclysms of ages." I particularly ask of you for a broad and catholic vision, for as the Bible justly teaches us:—

"Where there is no vision the people perish."

COLOMBO, Dec. 8, (A.P.I.): Owing to acute shortage of textiles in India, there is every possibility of a further reduction in the Indian quota of textiles to Ceylon said the Deputy Controller of Textiles in an interview to the press soon after his

R

DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES

The potato scarcity period has once again commenced and the public is likely to find the prices of fresh potatoes too high. Dehyarated potatoes are available to the public at all the Government Grain Shops at the rate of Rs. 1-1-9 per lb. Each lb. of dehydrated potatoes is approximately equivalent to 5 lbs. of fresh potatoes when reconstituted. Therefore, the price of dehydrated potatoes per lb. of reconstituted potatoes is about Re 0-3-6 per lb. This would compare very favourably with the price of fresh potatoes, which may be available in the market. Dehydrated cabbage and turnips are also available at all the Government Grain Shops at Rs. 2-8-9 and Rs 2-0-9 per lb respectively. It is not necessary to produce ration cards for purchasing dehydrated potatoes or the other vegetables and there is no restriction on the quantities which can be purchased.

Constituent Assembly Session Opens

Members Present Credentials And Sign Register

Rajendra Prasad Proposed For Permanent Presidentship

NEW DELHI, December 9. (A.P.A.): India's Constituent Assembly solemnly opened its preliminary session today in the dignified Constitution Hall.

Mounted police and others afoot turned away traffic and pedestrians from either end of theCouncil House block as the 221 Congress and other delegates took their seats in the high-domed remodelled former Central Assembly Library.

CLOUDS CLEAR

At 11 a. m., exactly the hour of the Constituent Assembly's convening, the clouds which had darkened Delhi for the last two days cleared away and the sun shone brightly.

Punctually, Congress President Acharya J. B. Kripalani walked past Congress Ministers who are members of the Assembly toward the rostrum. Mr. Kripalani spoke briefly before introducing the temporary Chairman, Dr. Sachidananda Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly.

Seating Arrangements

The "Associated Press of India" adds:

The chosen representatives including nine women from all the provinces were present. They sat in semicircular rows facing the presidential dais. Seated in separate provincial blocs they were a variegated gathering, dressed in the many different garbs of the provinces they came from.

Muslim League members were absent.

Those occupying the front row included Pandit Nehru, Maulana Asad, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, Pandit Pant, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Asaf Ali. Mr. Sarat Bose and Dr. Ambedkar sat in the same bench. Mrs. Kripalani had a seat immediately behind her husband.

Members began to arrive early and greeted each other cordially and soon the scene inside the Chamber was one of animation and warmth and boisterous fraternization, until at 11 the quiet voice of the Secretary Mr. H. V. R Iyengar broke in with the bidding that members be seated. Silence reigned as the temporary chairman Dr. Sachidananda Sinha dressed in black 'achkan' entered and took a seat by the side of the Presidential Chair.

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, made a brief speech in Hindusthani proposing Dr. Sinha to the Chair.

Dr Sinha then delivered his Presidential Address.

Dr. Sinha was loudly cheered as he finished his address.

Dr. Sinha informed the House that he was not able to do any work in the afternoons, and under medical advice he did not propose to sit in the Chair after the luncheon recess. So, for the time being till the formal business of signing the Register was completed, he would want the assistance of a Deputy Chairman and he proposed that Mr. Frank Anthony be nominated by the Assembly.

Dr. Sinha then referred to the death of Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut, a member of the Assembly from Bengal.

SIGNING OF REGISTER

Inviting members to present their credentials and sign the register, Dr. Sinha said he would, in order to save time, dispense with the formality of shaking hands.

The first member to present his credentials and sign the register was Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. He was followed by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. T. Prakasam, Sir N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar and others.

LEADERS CHEERED

Leaders received cheers, the loudest of which greeted Maulana Azad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as they were called one after the other.

Comic moments came when Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Chief Whip, Congress Party in the Assembly, absent-mindedly left their papers on their desk, went to the table and hurried back to their desk to get them.

The Chairman desired to make an exception in the case of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and in a mock serious tone of authority called upon her to come up to the dais and shake hands with him. Quietly ignoring the request, she proceeded to sign the register, waved defiantly to the chair and went back to her seat amid loud laughter.

Mr. Omes Kumar Das from Assam, suffering from the effect of an accident, signed from his seat, where the register was brought.

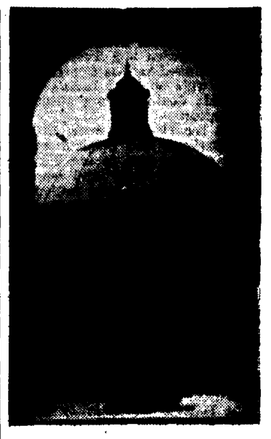
PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member in the Interim Government, is expected to be elected permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

At a meeting of the Congress Party members in the Constituent Assembly as also Congress nominees in the Assembly it was unanimously decided to nominate Dr. Rajendra Prasad for the chairmanship.

The meeting also decided to set up a committee of thirty to advise Congress members in the Constituent Assembly on the many issues that will come up before the Assembly. The thirty members include all the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Other members of the Committee include Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir N. Gopalaswamy Iyenear, Mr. Frank



Where Constituent Assembly Meets

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Mr. Muniswamy Pillai, Mr. Nicholas Roy, Mr. Shyamaprosad Mukerjee, Dr. Pofulla Chandra Ghosh, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

It is considered likely that Dr. Rajendra Prasad will continue as Food Member in the Interim Government.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, was elected Chief Whip of the Party in the Constituent Assembly and authorised to nominate five more whips.

DR. LATIFF'S VIEW

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 8, AA.P.I.): The meeting called for at eleven tomorrow morning at New Delhi to frame a Constitution for India is not a Constituent Assembly in any sense of the term nor a legal body, unless all major parties in the country are represented on it says Dr. Syed Abdul Latiff well-known Hyderabad publicist in a statement to the press.

Dr. Latiff adds: "Under no Constitutional Law can a meeting like this be held. If it is held under any pressure of circumstances, the responsibility for the consequences will be laid at the doors of those who will Assemble at the meeting tomorrow".

Lohia Not Interested In London Talks

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9. (U.P.I.): Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Congress Socialist leader, told the United Press of India yesterday morning that he was not interested in the failure of the London talks.

Questioned on his reaction regarding the British Government's announcement that it could not contemplate forcing a constitution not agreed by a large section of the population upon unwilling parts of the country, Dr. Lohia said: "It is not a question of the British Government accepting a constitution. The question is that of the Indian people accumulating sufficient strength to get a free constitution framed and wrest independence."

Dr. Lohia said that he could not say what line of action the Congress leaders would now take. He was definite, however, that the Indian people should cease thinking in terms of London or Delhi. He added that they should develop their own strength.

TUG BOAT MEN'S THREAT TO STRIKE AGAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, (Reuter): The Tugboat Men's Union of American Federation of Labour—which early this year tide up the Port of New York when it struck for 13 days in a pay dispute with tug operators—has authorised its officials to call for another strike vote.

The Union is at present engaged in new contract negotiations.

LONDON TUGMEN'S LIGHTNING STRIKE

LONDON, Dec. 9. (Reuter): Dislocation of Thames shipping is threatened by the lightning strike of tugmen employed by William Watkins Tug Company, which has spread to two other companies.

So far over 30 tugs, several of them seagoing vessels, are affected.

The men employed by Watkins Company struck work early yesterday after a dispute with the owners about travelling time and expenses. Later the employees of two other

D. F. Karaka:
Off My Chest

The slandering of each other by members of the Interim Government, the washing of Congress-League dirty linen in public by way of statements made by Executive Councillors has got to come to a stop if any attempt is to be made at high levels to restore Hindu-Muslim unity and public confidence.

While it is perfectly within the rights of political parties, operating as political parties, to play for political advantage, those Congressmen and Muslim Leaguers who are in office at the Centre should be above this sort of thing, at least so long as they hold office.

The exchange of sallies by Members of the Government is doing this country no good and it is dragging the fair name of India unduly low.

It is pointless to go into the details of who started this slanging and who said what and when. Here is a job of work to be done for which the Members of the Interim Government have been elected to office. The jobs of work with which the Members of the Interim Government are entrusted are quite important really. They are, in fact, more important than persons and politics, more important than parties. It is quite certain that the time and attention required for the discharge of these arduous duties will not be available if Members of the Interim Government attack each other on alternate days.

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Next I have something local to get off my chest. For the last several weeks an outhouse is being built in the compound of the house of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Patel, who lives on Carmichael Road. The Municipal Commissioner who is supposed to see that this city and its roads are kept clean and clear, has let the contractors throw a pile of bricks, small stones and mud on the pavement of the house next door. His own house has ample space to accommodate all this rubbish which is piled on the public road, but the Municipal Commissioner has kept the rubbish away from his own compound, which has a tidy lawn, and just dumped it on the main road where it is a nuisance to the general public. What sort of public service is this? Recently in Amritsar, the Municipal Commissioner set an example and went out to sweep the streets of the city when he launched a "Keep Clean" campaign.

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A correspondent writes to ask why it is that when there is a Police Order forbidding the public from carrying sticks etc., the Prime Minister of the Province, Mr. Kher, and the Home Member, Mr. Desai, are seen in photographs (as when he went to receive Sardar Patel at the airport) carrying sticks. The correspondent asks why the Police Commissioner doesn't arrest Mr. Kher and Mr. Desai. The answer is that this is a "Democracy", whatever that may mean. Mr. Kher or Mr. Desai might issue a brief statement on the subject through the usual channel, "The Information Officer."

No African Potatoes For India

KARACHI, Dec. 9, (A. P. I.): In connection the export of 5,000 tons of potatoes from East Africa to India, the Import Trade Controller at Karachi in a Press Note says that the potatoe position there does not permit of any export at present. The East African Government will, however, review the position shortly.

Howrah Municipality Vs. Railways Tribunal

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9, (API): In order to settle a long-standing dispute between the Government of India on the one hand and the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah municipality on the other, in respect of Municipal Taxation of all properties belonging to the Bengal-Assam, the Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railway Administrations. A Tribunal has recently been set up by the Government of India with Mr. S. N. Guha, retired judge, Calcutta High Court, as its judge, says the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways in a press statement.

The object of the Tribunal, the Press Note adds, will be to regulate the extent to which Railway properties shall be liable to taxation imposed by an authority within a province.

Our Palitana correspondent writes to-day: Mr. Ramprasad Chhotamlal Oza Assistant Bank Manager of Palitana State breathed his last early on Sunday morning, he served the State faithfully for 38 years in various State departments.

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RENEWAL OF MAWA LICENSES

The period for the renewal of the licences issued by the Government of Bombay for the year 1945-46 for the sale of sweetmeats prepared from imported mawa, which is due to expire on December 9, 1946 has been further extended upto December 19, 1946. All the licenceholders are informed that they should tender their old licences on or before December 19, 1946 at the Office of the Milk Commissioner, Old Wellington Cinema Building, Opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, during office hours with a renewal fee of Rs. 5/- each.

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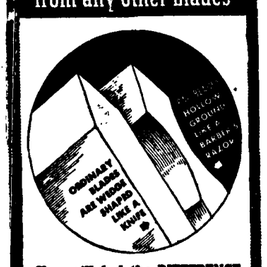

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UNITED NATIONS INDICT SMUTS RAJ

Vote Against Discrimination: Vijayalaksmi's Spirited Protest Against Anglo-American Line-Up

INDIA WON HER CASE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN THE FRENCH-MEXICAN RESOLUTION WAS CARRIED BY 32 VOTES AGAINST 15 WITH SEVEN ABSTENTIONS.

REPORT NEXT YEAR

The resolution, while expressing the view that the treatment of Indians in the South African Union should be in conformity with international obligations under agreements concluded between two Governments and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, requested the two Governments (India and South Africa) to report to the next session of the General Assembly, the measures adopted to this effect.

The South African amendment referring the Indian dispute to the International Court was defeated by 31 votes to 21 with two abstentions in the United Nations Assembly.

A burst of loud applause greeted the Chairman, Dr. Henri Spaak's announcement that the Mexican-French resolution asking the South African and Indian Governments to report to the next General Assembly that measures had been taken in the matter of treatment of Indians in South Africa, had received two-thirds majority, with 32 for and 15 against and 7 abstentions.

Among those abstaining were Denmark, Sweden and Turkey.

The United Nations General Assembly split wide open on India's complaint against South Africa's alleged discrimination.

In the plenary debate, Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium asked that the case be sent to the World Court for a ruling on its legal aspects, such as whether the United Nations had the right to intervene and whether any international agreements had been breached.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED

The Philippines, Uruguay, Panama, and Mexico demanded immediate action by the Assembly to call South Africa to account and require her to expunge discriminatory legislation. The latter countries supported the French-Mexican legislation calling for South Africa to alter the situation and report back to the next Assembly session. This resolution squeezed by the Political and Security Committees but would need a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly.

The United Kingdom, the United States and others favouring the World Court solution sought, by a strong floor fight, to forestall the majority necessary for passage of the French-Mexican solution.

Britain's Sir Hartley Shawcross pleaded for a cold, dispassionate judgment of the World Court to solve the problem, saying that any other course would be leading the United Nations into the gravest future danger. He rejected the arguments that the World Court would be unable to come to a unanimous decision, thus leaving the door open for the continuation of political arguments. He said if the United Nations were so unsure of itself that it declined to seek legal opinions on its competence to intervene, it would be regarded with contempt. Shawcross said, "Does anyone here really think that a resolution passed here only by a majority vote do more than merely exacerbate the situation of Indians in South Africa? It would strike at the roots of the United Nations to bypass the court."

MRS. PANDIT CRITICISED

Shawcross attacked Mrs. Pandit's address on Saturday, implying that she only sought to play on the delegates' emotions. "Mrs. Pandit says she wants only justice. Is that all she asked for? Or did she want an emotional political verdict swayed by eloquent oratory."

Mexico's Rafael Dela Colina opened the Sunday afternoon debate with a strong appeal for measures to force a change in South African policy.

Dela Colina said it was the United Nations duty to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental liberties for all without racial or religious distinction. He said the Assembly had every right to intervene in a matter where human rights were concerned. Rejecting contentions advanced by South Africa and other delegates that the United Nations could not intervene in the domestic affairs of member countries, Dela Colina said the new international order placed on all members a duty to work for the dignity of the human race and any legal steps to that end.

Dela Colina pleaded with the Assembly not to pretend to forget principles nor invoke minor restrictive clauses as frustrative barriers to proper action on the Indian complaint.

Panama's Recardo Alfaro followed with an eloquent plea for Assembly action to relieve the Indians and thus prove that the Charter is not a useless and sterile document.

Alfaro, a short time before, said "All those eloquent words in the Charter are only a conventional lie" if the Indian complaint is not approved. He added, "We cannot bear down human rights to the pillory of debasement."

Philippine Delegate Brigadier-General Carlos Romulo, following Dela Colina and Alfaro, in an impassioned plea demanded that the United Nations require South Africa to eliminate from its statutes discriminatory legislation affecting its citizens of Indian descent.

Romulo said the failure of the Assembly to take such action would place it in the role of Pontius Pilate as "We wash our hands and say: What's truth?"

Romulo demanded, in the strongest terms, that the Assembly approve the French and Mexican resolutions which passed the Political and Security Committees by narrow margins but which will require a two-thirds vote of the Assembly.

Based on the Indian complaint that South African laws segregate them and discriminate against them in various manners, the French and Mexican resolution calls on South Africa to alter such legislation with both the Indian and South African Governments reporting back to the next Assembly session on what has been done.

The United States, the United Kingdom and others oppose the resolution, contending that the matter should go to the World Court first to determine whether the United Nations has the power to intervene in domestic questions.

Dr. Van Kleffens (Netherlands) urged the Assembly to obtain advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal aspect of the dispute.

M. F. Van Langenhove (Belgium) supporting General Smuts's amendment, said that the General Assembly should turn to the International Court and should not act before the court had determined the nature and limits of the Assembly's competence.

Sir Hartley Shawcross (Britain) said the issue was one which should be treated coldly and dispassionately. Every single speaker had said that the entire question was grave and serious. It was indeed a matter of great importance—certainly as far as the position of Indians in South Africa was concerned and equally certainly not less important to the future of the United Nations.

"If we are going to ignore an appeal by one of our member states for an authoritative decision whether this Assembly has jurisdictionary powers over the State before we condemn it, we shall be leading our organisation into the gravest dangers for the future. Denial of an authoritative legal opinion would do more harm to this organisation than it would do good to the Indians in South Africa."

RUSSIA SUPPORTS.

The Russian Vice-Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, said that there had been no denial of the existence of discriminatory legislation in South Africa and referred to the laws of 1904 and 1908 limiting residential areas in which Indians could live—formation of "actual ghettos".

He also referred to the immigration legislation of 1913, marriage laws which forbade marriage of Europeans and Indians, legislation which denied franchise to Indian women at a time when white women were given a vote and also to "law 18 of 1924" which prohibited any Indian from walking on side-ways.

MRS. PANDIT'S FINAL ADDRESS.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, speaking for the second time in 24 hours in the debate said: "When I spoke yesterday, I expressed the hope that the British Commonwealth would at least remain neutral in this controversy, which vitally concerns one of its most important members. But Sir Hartley Shawcross's speech has shattered my hopes. He has spoken in a manner which I consider to be entirely partisan, however full of dialectical skill it may be.

"I shall only deal with two points—Sir Hartley made the suggestion that any resolution passed by this Assembly by a narrow majority is not obligatory and therefore he suggests that we should get a decision of the International Court. What is obligatory about the decision of the International Court?

"If a solemn resolution of this Assembly can be flouted, what certainty is there that a decision of the International Court, if it goes against the Union, will not also be flouted?

SHAWCROSS SNUBBED.

"Is this all the respect that members of this great Organisation are going to show to resolutions passed by this Assembly if the decisions happen to go against them? The second point is a reference by Sir Hartley to the unfortunate, but I hope temporary, differences which exist in India and which are much in evidence in the American press to-day.

"I regret I must say that Sir Hartley has not shown good taste in referring to these differences which he knows have been brought about largely by the role the British Government has played between various elements in our country in the long history of Indo-British relations.

"He has referred to these differences with evident and unconcerned glee. I leave this Assembly to form its own view on this. India is struggling for freedom and at the same time, grappling with her internal difficulties with every hope of overcoming them."

Mrs. Pandit declared that whichever way the vote went, she wanted to thank the Assembly "and express with all the sincerity at my command, gratitude not only of the people of India and Indians in South Africa, but of millions in every country whose hearts have been warmed and whose minds eased by this impressive expression of world opinion in defence of justice and fundamental human rights."

APPEAL TO WORLD CONSCIENCE

Turning to the chairman, Dr. Paul Henri Spaak she said warmly: "Let me thank you and this Assembly for what already amounts to a great act of faith. We shall remember this and know in a way that cannot be forgotten, that justice, truth and the oppressed have friends in every country and under every climate.

"This is all I want to say. I shall make no appeal. I left it with your conscience yesterday. I am content to let it rest there."

SMUTS MUM OVER U.N.O. VOTE

Runs Away From New York

Unable to face the fateful voting on the issue of the treatment of Indians in Africa at the Plenary Sessions of the United Nations Assembly, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, author of the preamble to the United Nations' Charter, left New York by plane on Sunday afternoon and landed in London on Monday.

Apprised of the UNO decision (see page 6) Smuts refused to comment.

U.N.O. SUB-COMMITTEE DECIDES AGAINST FRANCO REGIME

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Reuter).—The Sub-Committee of the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly tonight amended the American proposal on Franco Spain made last Monday to include a call for breaking off of diplomatic relations with General Franco, cables Micher Fry Reuter's Special Correspondent.

This amendment covered the last two paragraphs of the United States resolution introduced by Senator Tom Connally in the full Political Committee. Senator Connally's version called upon General Franco to surrender power to the provisional government, but specifically refrained from demanding rupture of diplomatic relations.

To-night's amendment submitted jointly by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Chile was carried in two parts by 11 votes to 6 with one abstention.

The United States representative reserved the right to re-submit the proposal in the original form to the meeting of the full committee.

SEVER CONNECTION

The approved amendment read: "Inasmuch as the United Nations by the action they took in San Francisco, Potsdam and London and more recently in Lake Success, have in fact collectively refused to maintain relations with the Franco regime, the assembly recommends members of the United Nations to take individually the same attitude they have taken collectively and refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime."

The amendment also recommended that members should report to the Secretary-General and to the next General Assembly what steps they had taken in accordance with the recommendation.

The Sub-Committee endorsed the French recommendation that members of the United Nations should forthwith put an end to imports of food-stuffs and products from Spain until the United Nations was assured that these products were no longer of immediate necessity for the food requirements of the Spanish people, by 11 votes to five with two abstentions.

The Colombian proposal providing for mediation in Spain by Latin American Republics was defeated. The other delegates reserved the right to submit amendments to the full Political Committee.

The United States Delegate, Mr Raydenravnor, gave notice that he would bring up before the Full Committee the last two paragraphs of the original American resolution which were supplanted by today's vote. These formed the kernel of the American case and appealed to Franco to surrender powers to the Provisional Government, which could hold a free election in which the Spanish people might express their will. The American proposal also invited the Spanish people to establish eligibility of Spain for admission in the United Nations.

SUPPORT TO FRANCO REGIME

MADRID, Dec. 8 (Reuter).—Young women in the main streets of Madrid today distributed leaflets bearing such slogans as "blood of our heroes cannot be forgotten" and "all Spaniards unite to prevent Spain from becoming a Communist colony."

One leaflet said: "Today as on May 2, 1808, when Madrid rose against the French to defend her rights, we must be prepared to defend our independence."

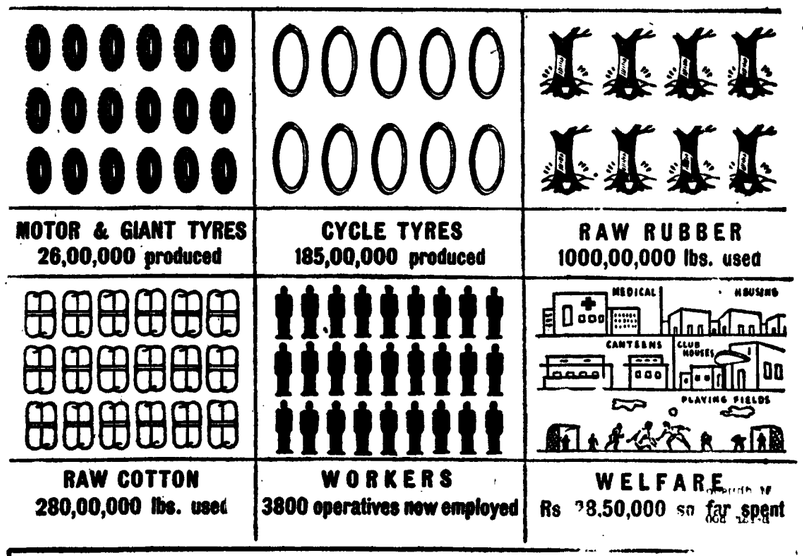
Walls were plastered with posters and handbills urging all citizens to attend the demonstrations in support of the Franco Government.

The Falange organ "Arriba" warned demonstrators against agents provocateurs. "Beware you are not led into hostile demonstrations against foreign centres in Madrid by opponents disguised as super-patriots. Let us leave aggression to the United Nations and behave ourselves like gentlemen," the paper said.

Factories and shops will be closed and university students will be given a holiday to take part in the demonstrations which will be held in all big towns in Spain.

10 years 'made in India'

The Dunlop Factory at Sahaguni, Calcutta was first opened in November, 1936. During the ten stirring years of its history, huge strides have been made in its forward progress. Dunlop products are of vital necessity to every member of the public—DUNLOP (India) take pride, therefore, in announcing a few of their achievements during the last decade.



DUNLOP
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DK 290

Rexona means skin health ...a healthy skin means Beauty

The secret of a lovely skin is "skin-health", and you cannot achieve loveliness unless your skin is healthy. It is here that Rexona with its rich, quick-starting lather, medicated with CADYL, is so valuable. This special preparation of antiseptic, soothing, skin-nourishing oils is carried by Rexona's quick lathering foam, deep into the tiny pores of the skin, floating away waste matter, purifying the skin, soothing it and beautifying it. There is not the slightest doubt that skin-health *is* the foundation of skin lovelines, and that Rexona's medicated lather does promote skin beauty

REXONA FOR MEN: It must not be thought that Rexona is only a soap for women; it is the essential soap for men too. Men take a pride in that look of glowing health which is the gift of a healthy skin. Skin-health is an asset which the healing, antiseptic properties of Cadyl in Rexona will preserve.

REXONA FOR BABY: Rexona's safe caressing lather soothes baby's tender skin. Cadyl in Rexona protects little limbs from chafing and rashes. Only the best is good enough for baby.

RP. 30A-220-46

A PROPRIETARY LIMITED

Increased Buying In Share Bazar Hardens Prices

FORWARD TRADING AGAIN STARTS ON BULLION EXCHANGE

Active Demand For Distant Months In Cotton Market

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec.

The Bombay Stock Exchange have had no special effect of political developments in this country and under moderate buying the market ruled steady.

Tata Steel Dld. Shares opened at Rs. 2748 and advanced at Rs. 2770/- Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 496/- and improved at Rs. 498/- Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 2680/- and after advancing at Rs. 2680/- steadied at Rs. 2677/- Kohinoor Shares opened at Rs. 867/- and advanced at Rs. 874/-.

Towards the close trading was restricted and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted Rs 2765/-. Indian Irons changed hands at Rs. 45/15 Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs. 2667/- and Kohinoors quietened at Rs. 871/- Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 408/- Andhra Shares were quoted at Rs. 1845/- and Trams were steady at Rs. 122/- Baroda Bank Shares were done at Rs. 187/- and Centrals changed hands at Rs. 117/8. Imperials fully paid were placed at Rs. 2700/- Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 229/8 while Burmas stood at Rs. 557/- and Scindia changed hands at Rs. 45/8 Tone of the market was steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay Dyeing 2667/8 Century 1125 Nagpur 407 Swadeshi 702 New Great 644 Simplex 408 Kohinoor 871 Colaba 498 Gokak 364 Phoenix 1235 Mysore 330 Indian Bleaching 196 Swan 431 Finlay 372/8 Morarji 350 Indore 762/8.

STEEL.

Tata Steel Deferred (128/8/8) X D 2705.

Tata Steel Ord. 498.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 209 Andhra Valley 1845.

Tata Power 1925 Tram 122.

CEMENT.

Asso. Merger 229/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 657/8 Alcock 582/8 Belapur 350 Shivrajpur 47/8 Steamer (Ord.) 710 Scindia 45/8 Premier Construction 300.

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE.)

Apollo 5 Elphinstone 100 India United (Ord.) 19/9 India United (Defd.) 4/4 India Manufacturing 4900 Koorla 346/4 Khatau 378/12 Dawn 1500 David 197/8 New City 370 Minerva 268/12 Bradbury 587/8 Bharucha (Defd.) 8/8 Bharat 65 Madhavji 24/12 Model 275 Laxmi 1930 Vishnu 675 Western 4800 Standard 600 Sholapur 8200 Sassoon Cotton 27 Hindusan 4900 Meyer 266/4 Edward 700 Tata 118 Ahmedabad Advance 530 Sassoon Silk 112 New Union 28 Poddar 386/4 Madhusudan 515 Madhusudan B. 110. Srinivas 525. Raja Bahadur 145 Berar 500. Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 118/12 (New) 121/4 Surat (Old) 238/12 New Pref. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/4 Amalgamated 20/12, Jalgaon 14/12, Nagpur 58, Poona 260. Bombay Suburban 240. Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 149/12 Imperial 2700 F. P. 662/8 Central 117/8 Indian 242 Union 13/8 Habib 201 International 65 A. B. C. 40 Dena Bank 70 United Commercial 119 Jaipur 80 Bikaner 33 Hindustan Com. 61 National Savings (fully paid) 83 (Partly) paid) 54/8. Mysore 505, Exchange (Ord.) X R 72 Eastern 106 Bombay Provincial 52

INSURANCE

Orient 7200 Empire 1100 New India 101 Jupiter 44 Vulcan 19/4 Indian Mercantile 70 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4. British India General 29/12. Industrial Prudential 61/12. Neptune 13/8 New Great 43 All-India General 49.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 109 Pachora 95. Mandra Bhon 113.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New 240 Burma Petrol 8 Tata Oil X R 98 Mackenzie 197/8 Port Canning 105 Kemp 550 Nandu Pharmacy 202. Indian Radio (Ord) 377/4 Indian Radio B 378 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 126/8 Wimco 448/12 Tata Chemical 17 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund Iron 18/10 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 228. (New) 180. Jamwire 141/8. Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8, India Cement 42. Walchand Nagar Industries X D 457/8 United Motor 66 A. C. C. New 111 Baroda Glass 10/14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 255 Tata Steel (2nd Pref.) 181/8 Tram 55/4 Andhra Valley 1650 Tata Power 1807/8 Hydro 150 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 165 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 312/8 New Great 268/12. Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 135 Bradbury 570 Surat Elec. 211/4. Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref.) 150/10 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 143 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 45/15 Bengal Steel 38 Indian Copper 4/9 B. I. C. 10/12 Burma Corporation 5/15 New Victoria 6/8 New Victoria Preference 9/4 Raja Preference 53 Phalton 152 Gold Mohor 450 New Kaiser Hind 510 Sajjan Mill 400 Osmanshahi 430 Ajamshahi 435 Air Service X R 22 Birla Motor 10/15 Marshal 10/12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

Tata Ordinary 498 Tata Deferred 2765 Indian Iron XD 46 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 38 Bombay Dyeing 2667/8 Central India 406/14 Gokak 363/12 Kohinoor 871/4 Simplex 408 Andhra Valley 1845 Tata Hydro 208/12 Tata Power 1925 Associated Cement 229/8 Belapur 350 Bombay Burma (Old) 657/8

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 530
Apollo 4/15/6 5/0/6 5
Bharat 66 65
Bharucha Defd 8/8
B. Dyeing 2655 82/8 72/8 87/8 67/8
Broadbury 590 87/8
C India 404 6 5 8 7
Elphinstone Ord 100 101 99/8 100
Finlay 372 71 74 72/8
Gokak 357 55 59 57 62 61 64
I U Defd 4/1 4/4 4/2/6 4/4
I U Ord 19/11 19/9 19/11 19/10
Indore 767/8 72/8 62/8 65 62/8
Kohinoor 868 66 74 68 74 71
Meyer 271/4 65 66/5
Model 275
New Great 545 58 54 56 54 55 54
Podar Ord 382/8 86/4
Podar Pref 116
Simplex 407 9 6 13 8
Swadeshi 695 93 701 699 700 4 1 2
Swan 430 28 31
Tata Mills Ord 117/8 17 19 18
Vishnu 675

BANKS

Baroda 191 87
Central 118 20 17/8
Habib 201
Imperial Old 2690 2700 2695 2700
Imperial New 675 62/8
India 240 42
Reserve 150/8 49/12
Union 13/8
U Commercial 119

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 188/12
Andhra Valley Ord 1842/8 45
B Tramway Ord 120 22 21/4 22
B Tramway Pref 55/4
Hydro 209/8 9
Power 1927/8 30 20 25

INSURANCE COS

New India 101/8 101 101/4 101

STEAMER

Scindia 44/14 45/10 45/8

STEEL COS.

B Steel 37/5 37/8 37/6 38
I Iron 45/8 45/11 45/7 45/12 45/6 45/15
Tata Defd 2745 55 52/8 65 60 65 56/4 60 52/8 60 63/13 61/4 72/8 68/12 72/8 66/4 8 65
Tata Ord 495 97/8 96 98 97/8 98/8 98 99 96

Tata 2nd Pref 181 81/8

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 586/4 82/8
A. C. C. 223/8 29 28/8 29/8 29 29/8
Belapur 347 51 50/8 51 50
B B Old 652/8 60 56/4 60 55 57/8
B B New 240 42/8 40
B B Petrol 5/0/6 5
I I Trust 127 26/8
P. Construction 303 5 300
Shivrajpur 49 47/8
Tata Chemical 16 17
Tata Oil 96/8 97 95/8 98
Wimco 445 48/12
A. C. C. New 111

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

Forward trading was started today in the Bullion Exchange with two months delivery contract. Today trading began in Posh 15 delivery and opening rate for Silver was Rs. 127/8. There was scattered buying and Silver improved at Rs. 128/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 137/ Posh delivery Gold was quoted at Rs. 95/8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 98/8.

Trading was restricted early in the afternoon and Forward Silver was quoted Rs. 128/6 and Gold at Rs. 94/2. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 64/12.

The market closed at 4 p.m. when Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 128/6 and Forward Gold 93/14. Closing quotations were as under:

SILVER

Ready	136	0	0
Posh Sud 15	128	6	0

GOLD

Ready	98	2	0
Push Sud 15	93	14	0
Sovereigns	64	12	0

After the close there was some buying and Forward Silver improved at Rs. 128/13 and Forward Gold at Rs. 94/2.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Dec. 9.

Coir Yarn Beypore 175/185 Quilandy 195/205 Fibre Garbled 180 Ungarbled 170 Cocoanuts Raw 180 Dry 200 Cocoanut oil 715 Copra Office 460 Dilpasand 505 Madrasnottam 520 Goodgooda 500 Pepper Wynaad 605/610 Country 592/8 Dry ginger Chernad 380 Ernad 375 Coffee Robusta 83 Timber Pali 53/8 Jungleswood 30/32/8 Vellapnr 43/45 Benteak 52 Teak 90/100 Mango 4/4 Teak 16 Rosewood 15.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

The market did not open at the scheduled time as a protest against some members doing business beyond stipulated time: Yesterday there was further discussion between the Commerce Member and the Board Members of the E. I. C. Association

The market opened at Rs. 468/8 for January delivery and declined at Rs. 467/- under moderate selling and steadied at Rs. 467/12.

Thereafter there was scattered buying and January was quoted at Rs. 468/4.

Later on there was active buying in distant months which widened existing differences. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. Jan.	468	4	0
I.C.C. March	478	12	0
I.C.C. May	487	0	0
I.C.C. July	496	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	503	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton January contract is 1257 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	469	466 3/4	467
March	478½	476½	467½
May	486	484 1/4	484 1/4
July	494 1/4	492½	492½
Sept.	500	498 1/4	498 1/4
Karachi 4P Jan.	50-8-6	50-6-0	50-7-2

Erratic Price Swings In Either Direction In Cotton Market

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., has issued the following weekly report

Cotton prices in New York, after showing an appreciable advance in the last week of November, showed a downward trend The chief depressing influence has been the increasing nervousness over the continued coal strike and its repercussions on the textile industry. The market was supported by commission house buying of new crop on the higher mid-November parity price for cotton viz. 26.29. This means a higher loan rate and a greater inducement to farmer to place more staple into Government loan. Such occasional rallies, however, proved too feeble in the face of aggressive liquidation and hedging, as there was little news to counter the profound concern over recurrent labour troubles. At the decline, however, there was mill price fixing on the belief that the market was in a better shape after the recent decline.

The Cotton Centralised Buying Bill for the establishment of a commission for buying, selling and distribution of raw cotton has passed through the second reading in the House of Commons The supporters of the Bill argue that the measure is a fairly logical consequence of the changes that are taking place throughout the world. Since the Governments of India, Egypt and Brazil now own or control the disposal of large cotton stocks, they consider that it is unrealistic to talk as if the Liverpool and Manchester Associations were in a position to deal on equal terms with such powerful agencies. The opponents of the Bill argue that it is ridiculous to suggest that the new Government organisation could do any better than or even as well as private enterprise under the exigencies of peace-time trading. The experiment, they assert, is hazardous. Experience which Britain has yet had in the matter of bulk buying has been in abnormal conditions of war. The real test will come when falling markets will have to be encountered.

The Second Official Forecast of Egyptian cotton places production at 5 720.000 cantars compared with 5 871.000 cantars according to the first estimate and 4.639.000 cantars final estimate of the last season Of this, production of Karnak has been estimated at 3.530,000 cantars. Many Egyptians and several spinning interests are of the opinion that despite the recent spurt in demand for Karnak, the world will not be in a position to absorb annual 3 to 4 millions cantars cotton of so long a staple as Karnak. The production of a much larger quantity of shorter stapled cottons or high grade and good spinning quality, it is urged will serve the best interests of growers, users and the Egyptian Government

LOCAL SITUATION

Wide and erratic price swings in either direction marked the trading in the Bombay Forward Market, continuing the upward trend, January I.C.C. touched Rs. 470 earlier during the week This buying took on a speculative tinge prominent operators taking the bullish view of the cotton situation. The recent increase in the export quota for the U.S.A., which was obviously a corrective measure and the fact that prices of certain short and long stapled descriptions are already at, above or very near the ceilings gave colour to persistent rumours that the Government after considering the realities, may possibly raise the present ceilings and revise their entire cotton policy. In this connection, some significance is attached to the presence of the Commerce Member who is on a short visit here.

At the higher level, a good deal of long liquidation and hedge selling were encountered owing to the absence of any reassuring news with regard to Government's intention. Many large holders thought it wise to realise profits on their recent purchases. These offerings having been reinforced by general selling, prices declined substantially and reverted to Rs 462 but later rallied to Rs. 469 on heavy short-covering.

Demand for actuals was of a spasmodic character and this also has fizzled out in the latter part of the week. The premia of staple varieties for delivery contracts have been well maintained.

Free arrivals are reported from the Punjab. Arrivals are in full swing in Berar. The recent rains have lowered grade of O. P. and Berar crops and the bulk of present pickings are rain-touched and black leafy. In Broach Surat and Dholleras, present clear and cold weather is favourable and the crop in making good progress. Reports from Southerns make a favourable readings.

We have received the following telegram from our Karachi Office dated 5/12/46:—

"Arrivals increasing Punjab. Basis steady."

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Months

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs 332-1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332-1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328-3/4 under L/C

New York Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D Rs. 329-1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T. T Fcs. 3650.

Paris Bank Buying T. T Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D D. Fl 79

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate dol. 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate dol. 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3

Gold New York dol 35.

Silver London £55-1/2.

Silver New York dol 90-1/8.

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c. 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The money situation in the beginning of the week showed a complete change with supplies exceeding demand. On the other hand, supplies were swollen by substantial first-of-month dividend disbursements and the market found itself in the unusual position of having persistently to refuse offers of overnight loans.

During the early week, payment for bills was heavy and created a fairly wide demand for new loans which was easily satisfied and some lenders were left with unemployed balances.

By the middle of the week, however, conditions underwent a marked change. Clearing banks sustained a sharp contraction in cash reserves, partly owing to the seasonal note efflux—which is now making considerable inroads into "till" reserves, —and the market had difficulty in satisfying its overnight needs.

Supplies remained restricted for the remainder of the week and with the market again paying for a large line of new treasury bills and clearing banks restricting purchase of short-dated maturities from the market, borrowers only just managed to cover requirements without official assistance

Applications for 170.000,000 sterling treasury bills totalled 314.000.000 sterling the market receiving about 11 per cent of its applications and the average rate being nine shillings eleven point two-five pence per cent.

Next week 170.000.000 sterling will again be offered with treasury deposit receipts for 70.000.000 sterling.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 6th Dec. 1946 were as under:—

Number of Cheques:	139677
Amount of Cheques:	52.75.24.761-0

Tight Food Position In United Provinces

WHEAT SUPPLIES RUSHED FROM HAPUR

HAPUR, Dec. 6.

The very tight food position in the U. P. has obliged the provincial Government to introduce a cut in the wheat ration throughout the province. The present shortage of the supplies of wheat has been explained by the U. P. Government due to inability of the Central Government to supply any wheat to the province in December and probably in January also. The Provincial Governments had during the last 6 months not drawn any supplies from the Central Governments but confidently hoped that during the very stringent months of December and January would be able to get timely help.

Wheat stocks, in the big rationed towns, have been appreciably reduced and supplies are being rushed from Hapur and other U. P. stock centres. During the week under review as many as 400 khattles were despatched from Hapur where the wheat stock has now been reduced to 160 khattles only. It is however, hoped that the U. P. Government will replace the wheat ration cut with barely and maize very soon.

Market prices are mostly unchanged. The following are the current quotations: wheat 13/8 gram 11/8 barley 10/- peas 11/- maize 10/5 foreign 8/- bajra 10/2/6 and juwar 8/14.

Local arrivals were confined to few hundred maunds of peas. The following are the stocks. gram 2 barley 5 peas 39 bejhar 48 and other cereals 15 khattles. Standing crops are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The pulses market have ruled steady and prices of Urad and Moong have advanced appreciably. The following are the current rates Moong 13/5 Urad 16/- Arhar 10/12. Arhar stock is unchanged at 5 khattles.

GUR AND KHANDSARI SUGAR:—The market for gur remained steady. This was due to poor arrivals, good spot demand and slight increase in the control rate. Arrivals averaged 9000 to 4000 maunds during the week. Current rates are Gur 12/8 Shakkar 14/4. The U. P. Government have announced their Gur Trade Control scheme for 1946/47 season. The statutory control of whole-sale gur prices and the regulation of exports is to continue. The Central Government will continue to allot export quotas to deficit areas on an all India basis. Deficit administrations will hereafter purchase through official agencies and despatches will be on a Government to Government basis. Maximum assistance and co-operation from the trade will be enlisted through the Regional Advisory Trade Panels and Mandi Trade Committees which will be set up from amongst the trade.

The price control on Khandsari has so far proved ineffective. This was because the U. P. Government had no control over the supplies. The Government have now, it is learnt, ordered a monopoly procurement of all Khandsari sugar produced in the province amounting to about 1 lakh tons which will be distributed under the official control. This would effectively check black marketing and smuggling outside the province.

GUWAR FUTURES:—The market remained highly erratic with the undertone essentially bullish due to very stringent ready supplies persistent rumours of price control induced the bulls to cover their long commitments. Maha had closed at 8/5/6 last Friday. It rose to 8/14/5 at one stage during the week under review and is now quoted at 8/11/8. Ready is quoted at 9/-. Speculative activity was at much increased scale for the past many weeks.

HARDANA FUTURES: Market was quite and there was very little speculative interest evinced. Ghee is quoted at 79/-. The undertone in getting bearish in sympathy with the bullion and stock exchange markets where there has been very heavy fall now.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

The produce market was quiet today on reports that London is buying in Argentine. Today Linseed February March opened at Rs. 23/12 and declined at Rs. 23/4 and steadied at Rs. 23/6. Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 110/8 and declined at Rs. 109/6 and steadied at Rs. 109/8. Groundnuts Khandesh quality ready Rs. 22/10 Coromandal ready Rs. 22/6, Bold Rs. 22/. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS:—

December January .... Rs.	21	7	0
January March	20	14	0
Khandesh Ready	123	0	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	25	0	0
February March	23	6	0
TILSEEDS:—			
Ready	40	0	0
December January	35	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
December February Navlakhi	23	12	3
Goa Delivery	25	0	0
Bombay Delivery	24	6	0
May Delivery	109	8	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	16	4	0
Up-country Mills	16	2	0
January Delivery	14	3	0
Linseed Oil	17	4	0
Castorseed Oil	15	0	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANK.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 29th November:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	750,03,40,000
Time Liabilities in India	345,08,97,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,66,75,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	9,02,30,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	73,77,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	79,93,40,000
Advances in India	4,38,10,29,000
Bills discounted in India	23,26,43,000

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Calcutta stock exchange today continued quiet but steady round almost all sections and the volume of business was moderate.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Dec. 9 (A.P.I.): After the week-end the market on re-opening touched still lower levels particularly in the leading Textiles and Banks but closed lower levels. Notably falls were sustained by Buckingham and Dhanalakshmis each losing approximately 25 points.

SALE OF POTATOES

Mr. J. B. Irani, Honorary Secretary of the Municipal Markets Stall-holders' Association, complains against the present policy of the Government of Bombay regarding the sale and distribution of potatoes. He says the Government refuses to supply potatoes to members of the Bombay Municipal Markets Stall-holders' Association except through wholesale dealers while the wholesale dealers sell all potatoes imported from other provinces into black markets. The public, he says, has nothing but abuses for the retail dealers who are unable to meet the public demand. It is urged by Mr. Irani that Government should sell stocks to retailers directly instead of through the wholesalers.

British Dramatic Company To Visit India

A British dramatic company, "Shakespeareana" led by Mr. Peter Mariton is to visit India in the month of January. The company will stage Shakespeare's plays at Indian Universities and colleges.

Mr. Peter Mariton in a communication to the Agra University says: "The performances will take place as in a theatre, with full costume, make-up lighting effects. The programme will consist of excerpts from Shakespeare's plays like the 'trial scene", from the 'Merchant of Venice', the quarrel scene from 'Julius Caesar'. The programme would also include a prologue or epilogue from the works of Rabindranath Tagore, Oscar Wilde, G. B. Shaw and others. The tickets for these performances will be very nominal, Re. 1 for students and Rs. 2 for members of the staff.

Bombay Port Trust

"Fairplay" writes to us drawing attention to cases of alleged favouritism in the Bombay Port Trust and urges the Chairman to hold an enquiry. He cites the case of an employee whose date of birth is alleged to have been changed in the records so that he is still in service though he should have retired four years ago. There are also allegations that some employees have been promoted, overlooking the claims of their seniors.

Night Schools In Bombay

Mr. Madhav Menon draws attention of Government and public bodies to the hardships of thousands of students who attend Night Schools in Bombay. Most of these students, he points out, are poorly-paid sepoys from commercial firms who do a heavy day's work before rushing to the night class. They can hardly afford to buy books. The Government and public institutions should arrange to afford facilities to such students. Government could allow the use of premises of some of the Government Colleges for night schools.

HYDERABAD, (Dn). December 8: 27 cases of plague occurred in Hyderabad City during the week-ended November 23, whereof six proved fatal.

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the following stores:—

COMPLETE COOKER OIL AND COMPONENTS

The stores are available in huge quantities at C.O.D., Cawnpore and Ordnance Depot, Allahabad.

The stores can be utilised for cooking purposes. The components can be assembled to form a complete unit and all necessary tools for the operation are also included with the components. These stoves have been designed for use in the war fields by using kerosene oil. A detailed list and a letter of authority for inspection can be obtained from this office on application, together with tender forms on payment of Rs. 4/- in cash or by Money Order.

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. UPD/D-VI/SR-1643/D-11(D) CR-78.

LAST DATE DUE: On 7th January 1947.

OFFERS should be sent to the Regional Commissioner Disposals, Civil Lines, Cawnpore, and should remain open for acceptance up to 7th February 1947.

EARNEST MONEY, 10% of the tendered value should be deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Govt. Treasury in favour of the Regional Commissioner Disposals, Cawnpore and deposit at call receipt or Treasury Receipt should be attached with the tender forms. Failure to deposit security money in the manner prescribed will render the tender invalid.

All sales will be subject to general condition of contract laid down in Form Con. 117.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS

(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)

Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/164

Don't Cough IF YOU DO Remember GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

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with its network of branches throughout the Country, built up in course of years, "Calcutta National" is in a position to satisfy all your banking needs "Calcutta National" is one of the strongest Banking Institutions of India. Open an account with the Bank in any of its following offices:—

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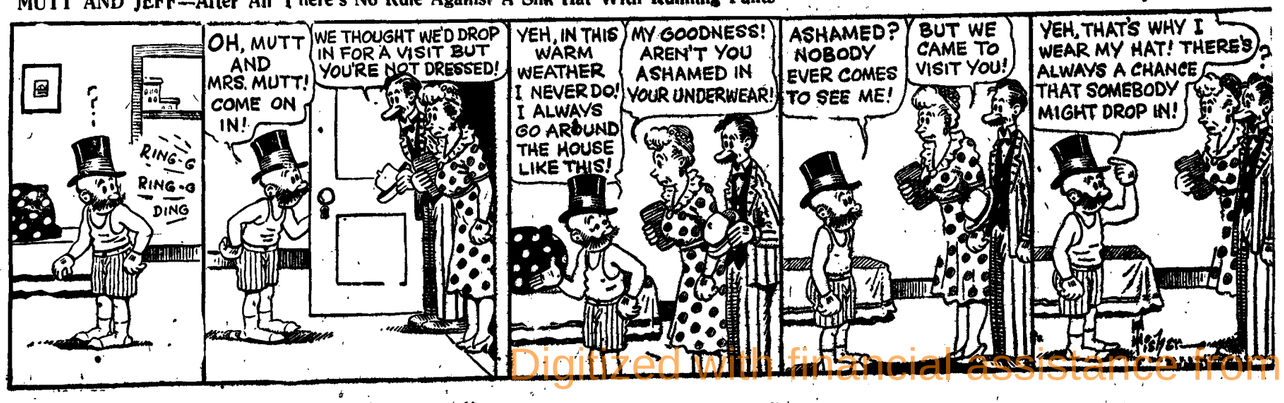
High Court		Meston Rd	Surat
Hatkhola	ORISSA.	Allahabad	Ahmedabad
Bhowanipore	Cuttack	Kanpur	Maskati Market
Ballygunj		Benares	
Shambazar	ASSAM.	Bareilly	
Kalighat	Gauhati	Meerut	
Dacca	Dibrugarh	Agra	N. W. F. P
Narayanganj			Peshawar
Mymensingh	C. P. & BERAR.	DELHI	
Brahmanbaria	Nagpur	Chandni Chowk	BALUCHISTAN
Chittagong	Itwari	Sadar Bazar	Quetta
Barisal	Jubbulpore		
Khulna	Jubbulpore Cant.	PUNJAB	RAJPUTANA
Faridpur	Amraoti	Lahore	Ajmer
	Raipur	Rawalpindi	
Asansol			SIND.
Jalpaiguri	MADRAS	Amritsar	Karachi
	Madras		

London Agents: MIDLAND BANK LTD

Saving Bank Accounts of the 'Calcutta National' are very popular You can open a Savings Bank Account with Rs 10/- only Interest allowed at 1½% per annum.

MUTT AND JEFF—After All There's No Rule Against A Silk Hat With Running Pants

By BUD FISHER


RING-G
RING-G
DING
OH, MUTT AND MRS. MUTT! COME ON IN!
WE THOUGHT WE'D DROP IN FOR A VISIT BUT YOU'RE NOT DRESSED!
YEH, IN THIS WARM WEATHER I NEVER DO! I ALWAYS GO AROUND THE HOUSE LIKE THIS!
MY GOODNESS! AREN'T YOU ASHAMED IN YOUR UNDERWEAR!
ASHAMED? NOBODY EVER COMES TO SEE ME!
BUT WE CAME TO VISIT YOU!
YEH, THAT'S WHY I WEAR MY HAT! THERE'S ALWAYS A CHANCE THAT SOMEBODY MIGHT DROP IN!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

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Young Man 35, Engineer British. Invites correspondence from Young Indian ladies, preferably from Western or Northern India with a view to marriage. Apply Box No 4205, "Bombay Chronicle."

Brahmin, L.C.P.S., Lady Doctor, virgin, 30 years, invites correspondence for marriage. Write Dr. Bhavalar, Girgaum, Bombay 4. 4211

Beautiful, stylish cultured, Hindu Lady desires immediate marriage with rich Hindu gentleman. Apply Box No. 4153, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted. Junior Shorthand-typist. Pay eighty to hundred inclusive with prospects. Apply Box 4200, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 60 Sales-Inspectors, 80 Salesmen, 32 Clerks, 21 Typists and 18 Stenos for various Permanent and paying jobs in Bombay Presidency and surrounding areas. Appointments through Employment Bureau, Globe Information Society, Sargodha, N.W.R. 4061B

If you want any kind of Employment in India or Abroad. Apply for terms (stating your qualifications and desires) to Service Securing Agency (Registered) Cloth Market, Delhi. 4209

Wanted English and Hindustani knowing two smart girls to act as telepathy medium and assistants for a reputed Magician on reasonable terms. Must be prepared for occasional tour. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 874, "Bombay Chronicle."

If you want any kind of employment in India or Abroad apply for 'Terms' (stating qualifications and desires) to Roberts & Co., Employment Agents, Chuni Mandi, Lahore. 4049

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit. Magic taught on scientific basis on moderate terms. Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes), Mulund, G.I.P. Rly. (874)

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar. (4110)

Musicians wanted part-time, permanent. See Das Gupta, Hotel Elphinstone, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway). (4202)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

All important American British Magazines available International Book House Ltd., opp. Clock Tower, Bombay. Import X'mas concessions still available. Reader's Digest Rs. 9/-, Good House-Keeping Rs. 18/8/-. Also latest Scientific, Technical, Art publications write for latest classified catalogue; but do it quickly as time marches on. 852

"A Practical Treatise on Vegetable Ghee Manufacture, Volume I", by J. D. Varma, M.Sc. Price Rs. 10|6|- (Post Free). Indispensable book for those interested in the manufacture of Vegetable Ghee and other Oil Industries—Paints, Printing Inks, Varnishes, Lubricating Oils, Greases, Stearic Acid, Candles, Artificial Rubber, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Chamois Leather, Textile Emulsifying Agents. Industrial Publications Co., Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay 14. (4204)

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Sub Agency wanted for Punjab and N.W.F.P. for High Speed and alloy Steels, Drills, Taps, Dies, Files, Drill Chucks and Chaff Cutter Blades. Efficient sales guaranteed. Write Box No. 4203, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Emergency Loans of small denomination are immediately given. Apply personally: General, Guarantee & Credit Indemnity Co., Ltd. Megji Bhuwan, Barrack Road. (Behind Metro), Bombay—1. (3974)

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For Unique and Standard Magical entertainments to suit all occasions. Please refer—Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes) Mulund, G.I.P. (874)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Golden Opportunity—G.E.C. Ceiling Fans 56 Inches made in England Brand New just arrived Price Rs 180/-/- complete with Regulator, Rod, Pulley, eac Apply:—The O'Connor Trading Corporation Ltd., Telephone No. 31808 Advani Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Fort-Bombay 1. 4067

Best Opportunity—Fresh large stock of leather shoes in all designs going cheap. Negotiate. P.B. 171, Cawnpore. 4207

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalisation may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: PAUL JACOB ROSENTHAL.

Present Nationality: GERMAN.

Full Address: Ecson House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay. (973)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

GOVERNMENT CEMENT FACTORY, CEYLON

THE DIRECTOR of Commerce and Industries invites applications for permission to tender for the Civil Engineering Contract in respect of the erection of a large Cement Factory to produce 100,000 tons per annum at Kankesanturai in the Northern Province, Ceylon. Only contractors with experience in this type of work should submit applications in writing not later than 18th December, 1946. If approved a deposit of Rs. 5,000/- will be required when tender documents will be issued immediately. Final date of receipt of tender January 21st, 1947. Deposit of Rs. 5,000/- will be returned on selection of contractor.

(Sd.) D. H. BALFOUR,
Director of Commerce & Industries,
Colombo (CEYLON).
4-12-46.

965

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the following temporary posts under the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

(a) Senior Clerks.
(b) Junior Clerks.
(c) Stenographers.

PAY SCALE FOR

(a) 100-5-160, plus usual allowances for each.
(b) 50-3-95 plus usual allowances for each.
(c) 150-10-300 plus usual allowances for each.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR

(a) Degree of a recognised University.
(b) Matriculate of a recognised University.
(c) Speed in Shorthand 120 words and typing 40 words.

Muslim and Scheduled Castes candidates will be preferred. Last date of application is 14-12-1946.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
of Resettlement & Employment

968

CHIT TENDER NOTICE

TUNGABADRA PROJECT HEADWORKS

SEALED TENDER will be received by the Superintending Engineer Tungabadra Project Headworks Circle, Hospet, Bellary District, Madras Presidency, at his office up to 3 p.m. on 15-1-47 for the work of constructing a "R. C. C. Bow String girder bridge across the Tungabadra river below the proposed Dam."

The tender will be opened on the same day at 3 p.m. when the tenderers or their agents can be present.

Contract documents will be available for perusal by the intending tenderers at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day after 1-1-1947 in the office of the Executive Engineer, Construction No. 1 Division, Tungabadra Project, Hospet.

Tenders should be in the prescribed form which can be had on application with Chalan for Rs. 10 (Ten rupees only) paid into any Government Treasury to the credit of the Executive Engineer Construction No. 1 Division Tungabadra Project, Hospet, such amount is not refundable under any circumstances.

The tenderers may also submit their own alternative designs for the work with quotations. The following are the particulars based on which the design should have to be prepared

The bridge should be designed to conform to the area I.R.C.A. class standard of loading prescribed for the High Way bridges.

The bridge should have a top width of 22'-0" between each.

The bridge will consist of 32 spans of 60'-0" each.

Any further particulars if required will be furnished on application.

974

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for supply of consumable articles of Stores for one year commencing from 1st April, 1947, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-In-Chief upto 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1947, accompanied by Earnest Money Rs. 200|- (Two Hundred).

Schedules of tenders can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 3|- (three only) per copy.

Accepted Tenderers will be required to deposit ten per cent of the value of estimated yearly consumption to be returned on satisfactory completion of contract subject to forfeiture in part or whole if Contractor fails to carry out contract to the satisfaction of the Manager and Engineer-In-Chief.

The Manager & Engineer-In-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or in part and rejecting any tender and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All the Stores articles should be as per specifications and approved samples which can be seen in the Stores Magazine at Bhavnagar Para.

M. M. PAREKH,
For STORE-KEEPER,
B. S. Railway.

Stores Office,
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 6-12-1946.

(970)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANBAI, widow of Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Shroff and others have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned immovable properties. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 10, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE I OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Nahur of South Salsette Taluka in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 11,472 square yards or thereabouts and registered under the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Area	Assessment	Hissa No.
27	178	5	6975	2-6-4	3
27	178	3	3321	1-7-4	2
27	178B	2	980	0-5-9	4B
26	140A	1	196	0-1-9	3
			Total 11472	4-5-2	

and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by proposed Ghaushala Road, on or towards the West by the property of Bibibai Haji Ebrahim, on or towards the South partly by the Vendors property and partly by the property of Rambaug Yeknath, on or towards the North partly by the Mangalpuri Road and partly by the proposed Princh Street together with the buildings and structures standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Nahur of South Salsette Taluka in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered under the following numbers:—

Survey No.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Assessment	Hissa No.
140	1	50	0-4-0	3
178	5	183	—	2
178B	2	7	—	4B
		Total 240		

and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by Princh passage, on or towards the South by purchasers plot, on or towards the East by Ghaushala Road and on or towards the West by Mangalpuri Road.

THE SCHEDULE II OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THOSE several pieces of land situate at Village of Nahur near Mulund Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District divided into 5 plots as under:—

Plot No.	Frontage on Road	Area of Building plot sq. yds.	Area of Road in Front sq. yds.	Total Area of plot sq. yds.	Old Survey Nos.	New Survey Nos.
A	95'-0"	1030	439	1469	143 Hissa 1 & 139 pot No. 1 Part	143 & 178A
B	62'-0"	1030	206	1236	143 Hissa 1 & 139 pot No. 1 Part	143 & 178/A
C	55'-0"	1236	183	1419	143 Hissa 1 & 139 pot No. 1 Part	143 & 178/A
D	52'-0"	1430	173	1603	143 Hissa 1 & 139 pot No. 1 Part	143 & 178/A
E	65'-0"	1310	223	1533	— 139 pot No. 1 part	178/A
Total	329'-0"	6036	1224	7260		

Dated this 6th day of December, 1946.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS
Purchaser's Attorneys.

971

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. KHATIJABAI, widow of Rajabali Mahomed of Bandra Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, at Ghodbundar Road, Bandra, within fourteen days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the sme, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground, lying situate and being at Moje Mogra, Registration District, Bombay Suburban, Sub-District Bandra (Greater Bombay) bearing:

S.No.	H.No.	Area Sq.Yds.	Assessment
27	1	302	Rs. 0 1 0
27	2	605	Rs. 0 2 3
27	7	10678	Rs. 13 12 6
28	1	3479	Rs. 2 10 6
29	3 part	2420	Rs. 0 13 6
		17484	Rs. 17 7 9

D. V. WAGH,
Purchaser's Advocate.
(969)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Production Officer in the Advertising Branch of the Department of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Pay Rs 500-25-750. Qualifications: Diploma in Printing. Candidates must have practical experience of all branches of Printing and Production work as applied to Advertising, especially of typography, block making and colour printing of at least five years in an advertising agency of repute or should have worked in a Government Department in an equivalent capacity. Last date for receipt of applications is 16th December, 1946. Candidates will have to come for interview at their own expense.

Applications supported by testimonials should be addressed to the Advertising Consultant to the Government of India, Railway Board Building, Simla. 863

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

O. S. 43 of 1946.

Messrs. ANDHRA ENGINEERING COMPANY, BEZWADA .. Plaintiff.

Vs.

Messrs. HOME ENGINEERING COMPANY, BOMBAY, and J. E. KAIKOBAD .. Defendants

THE PLAINTIFFS above-named has filed this suit against the aforesaid defendants for recovery of Rs. 7,910-4-0 in respect of dealings they had with the plaintiff and the suit stands posted to 17-12-46 (11 a.m.) for defendants' appearance. If the defendants fail to appear on that day, the suit will be decided ex-parte.

D. S. SARMA,
Advocate for Plaintiff.

Bezwada, 26-10-1946.

(4206)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 14th December, 1946, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed properties such as:—

Jewellery, Old and New Clothes, Utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale. Purchasers will have to pay the sale-tax.

BENNETT & CO.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

The greatest romantic comedy of all time!

'CASANOVA BROWN'

with

GARY COOPER—TERESA WRIGHT

Men called him Mr. Brown..... But to the girls he was strictly Casanova

An RKO Radio Release

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY YIELDING HIGH RENT IN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY:

AUCTION SALE of very valuable property known as "Adi Mansions" at Gowalia Tank Road, out of Fort, Bombay, by order of the Bank of India, Ltd.

On Wednesday, the 11th December, 1946, at 4 p.m. on the site of the property.

The land admeasures about 1,022 sq. yds. held under a Sub-Lease dated 8th June, 1920, for a period of 999 years commencing from 25th January, 1919, (being part of the premises comprised in a Head Lease dated the 17th December, 1919), with a building of ground and five upper floors (15 residential tenements and 4 shops) bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7059 part Cadastral Survey No. 2/536 Malabar and Cumballa Hill division and Street Nos. 4A and 53A.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Bank, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SALE OF RIGHTS OF EXPLOITATION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXHIBITION OF THE TALKIE PICTURE NAMED "FIR BHI APNA HAI."

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vishnukumar Maganlal Vyas, the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mukund M. Mashrker and others (called as borrowers), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1946, at 4 p.m. at their Sale Room 123, Medows Street, Fort.

The All-India and World Rights of the borrowers of Exploitation, Distribution and Exhibition and full benefit and advantage in the completed and censored Talkie Picture (in Hindi version) name "Fir Bhi Apna Hai", produced by the Venus Pictures for 10 years from the first release thereof, excluding the Rights of Exploitation, Exhibition and Distribution of the said picture and the benefit and advantage therein for the territory known as South India Circuit.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUMBER SALOON CAR No. BMW 8087, 5-seaters, six-cylinders, Model 1939, on FRIDAY, 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms, 72 Medows Street, Fort, under instrctions from party concerned.

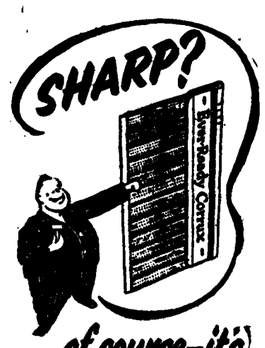
Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointin the Bombay High Court Suit No, 1146 of 1946, (Bai Shakuntala and Another v. Chandulal C. Doshi), sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay: 1 Sari Pin with pearls, 4 Pearl Bangles, Pearl Necklace, Diamond Nose Ring, Pokharaj Nose Ring, Gold Bracelet, Gold Bangles, Gold bunch of keys, Gold ring set with a pearl, Gold Buttons, Pendant, Earrings, Gold Chain, Gold Wrist watch, Chuddis, Silver Anklets, Silver box, Wristlets, etc.

Goods on view on 12-12-46.

GANDHI & CO.



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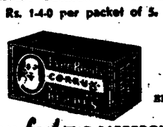

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

AIR-INDIA LTD. have pleasure in announcing that with effect from the 10th of December 1946, they will be operating daily *extra* flights to Delhi and Karachi via Ahmedabad on the following evening schedule:-

BOMBAY - KARACHI		BOMBAY - DELHI	
Dep. Bombay	1700 hrs.	Dep. Bombay	1630 hrs.
Arr. Ahmedabad	1850 „	Arr. Ahmedabad	1820 „
Arr. Karachi	2140 „	Arr. Delhi	2140 „

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